

World Brief

March 13 (R) - An Iranian...
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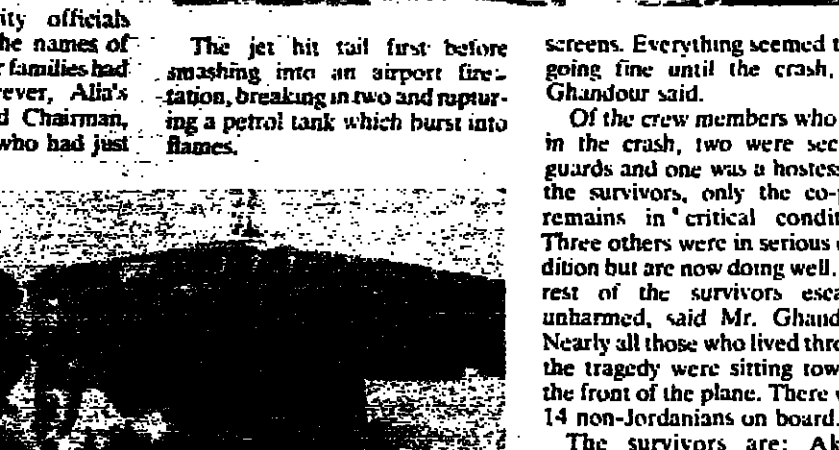
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Officers executed in Iran

March 14 (R) - An army general and four more...
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Andour blames bad weather die in Alia crash

March 13 (R) - Jordan Times...
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The jet hit tail first before...
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JORDAN TIMES

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation
جوردن تايمز يوميه سياسي تصدر بالانجليزية عن المؤسسة الصحفية الاردنية «الراي»

AMMAN, THURSDAY MARCH 15, 1979 - RABIE TANI 16, 1399

Hussein receives Carter message

AMMAN, March 14 (Agencies) - His Majesty King Hussein...
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Price: Jordan 50 fils; Syria 50 piastres; Lebanon 75 piastres; Saudi Arabia 1 riyal; UAE 1 dirham; Great Britain 25 pence.

King, cabinet discuss Egypt-Israel treaty

AMMAN, March 14 (JNA) - His Majesty King Hussein presided...
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Sadat to fly to U.S. next week to sign peace treaty

CAIRO, March 14 (Agencies) - President Anwar Sadat...
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Israeli cabinet accepts Carter's peace formula

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM, March 14 (Agencies) - The Israeli cabinet...
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OCCUPIED JERUSALEM, March 14 (Agencies) - The Israeli cabinet...

Sadat runs into Arab rejection

BEIRUT, March 14 (Agencies) - Egyptian President Anwar Sadat...
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'Tired, but grateful' Carter hails Sadat, Begin

WASHINGTON, March 14 (R) - President Carter said today...
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In Red Cross-organised drama at Geneva airport Israel, PLO exchange prisoners

GENEVA, March 14 (R) - Israel today released 76 Palestinians...
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Demos continue throughout W. Bank

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM, March 14 (Agencies) - Demonstrations continued throughout the occupied...
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What now?

THE NOW apparently inevitable prospect of a separate Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty being signed sometime next week faces the great Arab nation with a cruel dilemma. It is not enough that we must now heighten our preparedness against provocations which the Israelis—freed from the need to man and maintain a front-line against Egypt and coddled by American military and economic protection—will now feel obliged to mount against their Arab neighbours and their Arab subjects. On top of this, we must determine what measures to take against an Egypt which has chosen to remove itself from the forefront of the Arab struggle for justice and place itself at the mercies of a phoney "peace" plan that will not even satisfy its own people's fervent yearning for peace with honour.

The Baghdad summit last year, which is the basis for the reinvigorated consensus from which the Arabs now confront the most serious threat to their national existence in 30 years, spelled out the need to enact sanctions against Egypt if it signed a bilateral treaty. This is not to be done out of vengeance against President Sadat, although many in the Arab World feel he has badly let them down, if not actually betrayed them. Nor is it done out of any animus against the great Egyptian people, who are and have always been in so many ways the physical and intellectual engine of Arab aspirations. It is certainly not done out of any desire to create the very atmosphere of division and mutual recrimination which the enemies of the Arabs are now so busy trying to foment across the length and breadth of the Arab Nation.

Indeed, as the Arab family looks today at its wayward brother, it does so more in sorrow than in anger—despite the understandable flights of rhetoric which Camp David and its aftermath have inspired. There is no one in the family who would really choose to ostracise its biggest member in this way.

But the need for some sort of sanctions exists on two levels: on the one hand, to face the harsh reality of an Arab country openly treating and dealing and trading with an Israel which continues to occupy and subjugate Arab lands and Arab peoples; on the other hand, to force President Sadat to decide where his interests really lie, and from where he really thinks he can obtain the support and help and goodwill that he will need if he actually wants to rebuild Egypt into a mighty nation standing on its own to offer true peace and prosperity to its people.

If our choice is hard, perhaps his is even harder. But choose we, and he, must.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

COMMENTING ON THE AGREEMENT reached between Israel and Egypt, AL RA'I Wednesday criticises the attitude of President Sadat who, it says, conceded everything in order to become a "disarmed policeman" whose function is to protect Zionism in the Middle East.

By concluding such a deal, the paper continues, Sadat is nurturing illusions that history will perpetuate his name. In fact he has turned a deaf ear to Arab aspirations and Arab conscience which rejects bartering parts of the homeland.

It is now the responsibility of the Baghdad summit partners to deal with the new reality created by the separate peace agreement, Al Ra'i says.

The Arabs should stick together in order to readjust the disturbed balance of power following the setting-up of the tripartite U.S.-Israeli-Egyptian coalition which concocted this deal under the guise of peace, the paper concludes.

AL DUSTOUR says that by placing all his eggs in the American and Israeli baskets, President Sadat has turned his back on the Arab nation.

The present attitude of Egypt, the paper continues, is a catastrophe for the Arabs.

It is incumbent upon them to reorganise their ranks and to deal with the new facts, the paper says. The Arabs, who formulated a joint position at the Baghdad summit, are now called upon to translate this position into action, taking into consideration the requirements of the eastern front, and the burdens which countries along that front will have to shoulder, the paper concludes.

WHAT'S GOING ON

Photo Exhibit

The French Cultural Centre is displaying a photo exhibit on "80 Years of French Cinema" during regular hours.

Jordan's first two labour attaches leave for Kuwait, UAE

AMMAN, March 14 (JNA)—Jordan's first two labour attaches, Mahmoud Tal and Saleh Tarawneh, left here today to take up their posts at the Jordanian embassies in Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates respectively. They are to organise the exchange of labour between Jordan and the two countries.

Next year the Ministry of Labour will appoint three labour attaches at Jordan's embassies in Saudi Arabia, Libya and West Germany, a Ministry official said. There is a great number of Jordanians working in these countries and at present nearly 80,000 Jordanian men and women work in Kuwait, the official added.

Crown Prince Hassan explains

Israel's contradiction: colonisation v. 'peace'

EDITOR'S NOTE: This article, by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, was published in yesterday's editions of The Guardian (London), and is being published simultaneously today in Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung (West Germany). It is a realistic and factual appraisal of the very real dangers to which the proposed Egyptian-Israeli treaty subjects the inhabitants of this region, particularly in the light of Israeli practices in the occupied West Bank of Jordan.



Jordan's reluctance to join the peace efforts following Camp David is based not only on her conviction that the peace settlement should be comprehensive and should embrace all aspects of the conflict, but also on a careful analysis of Israel's motives and practices in the occupied territories, which Jordan does not find conducive to a just and durable peace.

A few days ago, Jordan initiated action in the Security Council so that necessary attention is paid and adequate action is taken by the United Nations in this respect. At the time of writing, the Security Council is discussing the question of Israeli settlements in the occupied territories, with particular reference to Israeli motives underlying her action in this regard, and the significance of some West Bank resources to Israel, which play an important role in Israel's calculations as far as the peace efforts are concerned. It should be noted that any settlements established during a military occupation are in violation of the Fourth Geneva Convention on the Protection of Persons in Times of War. The United States Government fully supports this position, and has so declared publicly on several occasions. In defiance of international law and practice, and disregarding unanimous world opinion, Israel has continued to establish more such settlements. She has continued to pursue her policy in this regard even during the time she was

actively engaged in the so-called peace negotiations.

There are 77 Israeli settlements on the West Bank, with a budgeted plan for future expansion in 1979. In particular, Israel has been concentrating satellite housing estates in and around East Jerusalem, sheltering some 76,000 persons. In the West Bank, of its total area of 550,000 hectares, some 148,866 hectares, or 27.1 per cent of the total area, have been confiscated by the Israeli authorities. The total area of settlements is estimated, at present, to be 34,748 hectares. Likewise, the total population of the West Bank is estimated to be 673,000. Already in 1978, there were 90,147 Israeli settlers. In other words, Israeli settlers already constitute 13.4 per cent of the total population of the West Bank.

In seizing the Security Council, Jordan has sought to have the international community halt the Israeli practice of establishing these settlements which add seriously to the existing impediments to peace, and to invite a United Nations fact-finding mission to go to the area. What is significant in the Israeli policy is not only the establishment of these settlements as an impediment to peace, but also a whole gamut of administrative and related measures intended to diminish the influence of the Arab majority transforming it into malleable Bantustan communities dependent on Israel.

Ever since the occupation, Israel has set out to reap what economic benefits it can from the resources of the West Bank. According to available 1977 figures, Israel took about 62 per cent of the West Bank's exports and provided 90 per cent of its imports, while the East Bank provided a market for 37 per cent of the West Bank exports and only 2 per cent of its imports. Israel imposes high customs duties on East Bank exports to the West Bank, thus strengthening the link between the economies of the West Bank and Israel.

The West Bank trade deficit with Israel is financed by its surplus with Jordan, and from the remittances of West Bank workers abroad. The West Bank, under the present circumstances, offers Israeli industries an almost completely protected market which results in the West Bankers paying higher prices for Israeli goods. Similarly, these external trade conditions inhibit the development of an indigenous industrial base on the West Bank due to the protection which Israeli industry enjoys. Thus, in short, the West Bank offers Israel a captive market totally dependent on developments in Israel and incapable of standing on its own feet. With restrictive and sometimes oppressive conditions under occupation, job opportunities on the West Bank itself are on the decline.

Forced to earn a living, West Bankers tempted to seek employment in Israel, taking advantage of about 60,000 West workers, a cheap source of labour, forming 5 per cent of the Israeli labour force. Most confiscated land set aside for Israeli settlements has been good agricultural land on the West Bank. For instance, 80 per cent of agricultural land in the West Bank of the Jordan Valley has been confiscated for alleged military purposes, resources are being syphoned off to supply settlements with their water needs, while pi of existing artesian wells by Arabs has been drilled and no new wells are allowed to be drilled without prior permission. Almost all requests have been "pending" while Israel has drilled 27 new artesian wells on the West Bank to meet water needs of its settlements. The result has been that adjacent Arab wells have been depleted, and drying up in several cases.

The conditions of hardship for Palestine the West Bank, created by the Israeli authorities with the intention of changing demographic picture, dramatised by a continuing tragedy in Jerusalem, have an internal haemorrhage of the occupied territories. Apart from continued depopulation of West Bankers since 1967, Palestinian Bank have forced, last year alone, more than 100,000 persons to cross to the East Bank. The increasing settlement of the West Bank by Israelis, one wonders what would stop the ing more and more Arabs out of the West Bank the event of the proposed bilateral peace treaty.

Such further exodus would further rank the hundreds of thousands of refugees embodying the contradiction of presents of claiming to fear radicalism creating and exporting that very radicalism that it claims to fear. There is a fundamental conceptual difference between onomy on the West Bank established status quo, and the application of United Nations resolutions 242 and 338. The Camp accords and the proposed peace treaty, hailed the major changes in the occupied territories, nor, it appears, will the ensuing redress the facts created by the occupation.

The purported "autonomy" envisaged Camp David process subjects the territories to an obvious separation of the people, their rights and political future, land and its resources, which can only represent the vitality of the West Bank.

The incontrovertible fact today is that of the area is smitten with doubts and the future and stability of the Middle East.

(Continued from page 1)

Israeli Cabinet

Finance Ministry.

"The matters will concern military and economic questions, as well as some political questions," the spokesman added.

Mr. Carter's success was greeted with general approval by the Israeli press and public, although hardliners objected to giving up Sinai as the price of peace.

Officials said the cabinet would hold other meetings, one next Sunday, on general aspects of the treaty itself.

One issue on which Mr. Begin has promised a cabinet debate is the scale of autonomy which will be offered to West Bank and Gaza Palestinians once the peace treaty is sealed.

Advance indications have been that the Israeli government is prepared to offer Palestinians only the mildest form of self-rule.

Some ministers are believed reluctant to make this explicit for fear of jeopardising the treaty negotiations.

One issue that appeared to have been settled in the course of Mr. Carter's mission was Egypt's demand for Gaza to be given self-rule ahead of the West Bank and for Egyptian liaison officers to be stationed in Gaza.

One radio report said ministers expressed satisfaction during the cabinet meeting that Egypt had dropped its demand for liaison officers. Against this, Israel is believed to have agreed to permit Gaza self-rule to proceed ahead of West Bank autonomy if this should be possible.

On the oil question, Israel was reported by informed sources earlier today to have dropped its insistence that Egypt should guarantee a long-term supply of Sinai oil.

The sources said this was balanced by a concession from Egypt to permit an exchange of ambassadors between the two countries 10 months after the signing of a peace treaty.

This was a month later than stipulated in the Camp David summit accords which laid the groundwork for the treaty.

Sadat

Mr. Mubarak then left unexpectedly for Saudi Arabia after a telephone conversation with King Khalid, the agency said.

Saudi Arabia, which strongly opposed the Camp David accords of September last year between Egypt and Israel, has had cool relations with Egypt since then.

The tour will also take Mr. Mubarak to Britain, France, West Germany, Austria, Yugoslavia

and Romania.

Dr. Ghali said that Mr. Mubarak's mission was "the beginning of a long campaign to overcome the emotional reaction that may be quite strong, but we hope that in a few months we may overcome them."

A senior foreign ministry source earlier welcomed news of the Israeli cabinet acceptance of fresh American proposals.

"We welcome the Israeli decision. The signing of the treaty seems certain and we may also assume that next May will witness the start of negotiations for Palestinian autonomy in the West Bank of Jordan and the Gaza Strip," the source said.

"The negotiations on the au-

tonomy plan are going to be the most difficult part, but as we have overcome the past difficulties we shall also overcome the future ones," the source said.

Dr. Ghali told reporters that Egypt was still seeking military and civilian presence in Gaza and has proposed either consular presence or a liaison office.

Dr. Ghali said Egypt has agreed to sell oil purely on commercial bases and at world prices. There had been no Egyptian commitment on either the quantities of oil or the prices, as Israel had demanded, but there were American guarantees to ensure the continued supply of oil to Israel he said.

Earlier, foreign ministry

sources insisted that Egypt had made no concessions on basic principles, such as the linkage between the proposed treaty and the creation of autonomy rule, the priority of Egyptian Arab commitments over the treaty and the need for a comprehensive peaceful settlement, which is specified in the preamble of the Camp David accords.

"Egypt has shown flexibility on modalities, but stood firm on principles," the sources said.

Alia crash

was also an American on board, two Japanese, one Saudi, one Egyptian, one Syrian, two Iraqis, two Australians, one Dutch, and two Romanians.

Alia will offer restitution to the families of those who died in the crash. "There is no question that the families of those killed will be aided by insurance. We are fully insured," Mr. Ghandour said.

Earlier today, His Majesty King

Hussein received port and Commander Sheikh Abdul Al Suweid, who condolences of Sheikh Khalifa R Thani. King Huss Qatari minister thanks, as well as Jordanians and ber to the Qatari ruler action taken by his handle the emerg airport.

TIME
The World Newsmagazine
Read in this week's issue...
CARTER'S BOLD MISSION (Can he bring peace treaty to Israel and Egypt?)
IRAN STILL IN TURMOIL (Women oppose sub-servient role.)
RHODESIAN ELECTIONS (Fateful voting coming up.)
CHINA PULLS BACK FROM VIETNAM.

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الدولة الاردنية

Arab Potash Co. gets million U.K. loan

Forced to seek a loan
The Arab Potash Co. has secured a £1 million loan from the United Kingdom. The loan is for the construction of a new potash plant at the Dead Sea. The company is expected to begin operations with the capacity to produce 250,000 tons of potash per year. This output will increase to 1.2 million tons by 1985. Most of the potash will be refined for use as fertilizer.

The total cost of the project is estimated at \$420 million. The United States Agency for International Development has provided \$38 million and the World Bank \$35 million. The remainder of the financing will come from Arab states, international commercial institutions and the Government of Jordan, which will hold 51 per cent of the shares in the company.

Mr. Ali Khasawneh, General Manager and Chairman of the Arab Potash Company, attended today's ceremony.

Urwick: "as long as they're nice ones like this, I don't mind."

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Skeletons from new airport site to be sent to Smithsonian Institution for study

By Marianne Pearson
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN, March 13—Remains of skeletons from a cemetery of the Roman period, which were discovered last summer at the construction site of the new Queen Alia Airport, are to be taken to the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D.C. Physical anthropologist Bruno Froehlich calls them the "Airport Series." He explained that he was asked by the Department of Antiquities to examine the remains while he was in the Middle East. He has recently been working on burial mounds in Bahrain.



Mr. Bruno Froehlich

the skeletal remains of Romans and local people.

"I worked on it (the series) for three or four days before I went to Bahrain, and now I am again working on it for a few more days on my way back. My hope was that I could finish the job in a week or two, but it is too big. It would take more time than that, working 24 hours a day, just to sort out what we have here."

He estimates that there may be skeletal material from about 80 individuals. At the Smithsonian, pieces will first be analysed as to their owners' sex, age, and pathology. At a later stage it may be possible to differentiate between

will be examined in this context. The idea, Mr. Froehlich said, is not to focus on skeletal biology alone, but to get the broad view that can be provided by archaeologists, geologists, geographers and anthropologists working together.

Bahrain, he said, is "one big burial mound in a little country. It has 100,000 burial mounds—many of them in the path of a new road to Saudi Arabia about to be built. A good economic system and high level of technology in the early bronze age is reflected by the burial mounds because they were well planned and built and obviously required a great deal of manpower to construct. The fact that severe cases of arthritis are evident on some of the ancient bones shows the society of that time was successful in taking care of its disabled."

The newest method used to study bones is microscopy. Small bone fragments can reveal information about a subject's nutrition and age. If a complete skeleton can be assembled, the teeth are studied to determine the person's age at death. Studies of a series of skeletons yields information about the life expectancy of members of its society.

Mr. Froehlich, a Dane, is about

to receive his doctorate from the University of Connecticut and to undertake post-doctoral work at the Smithsonian Institution. He worked on his thesis in Greenland and Alaska.

"In North America," he said, "work in physical anthropology has been going on for 25 years. The Middle East lacks physical anthropologists. I think it important that young archaeologists here get some training in working with animal and human bones. Their discoveries can add a lot of information to the field of archaeology. There's a lot of material here and most of it in beautiful condition."

LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

| | |
|------------------|---------------|
| U.S. dollar | 285.60/300.00 |
| U.K. sterling | 100.00/112.00 |
| West German mark | 180.50/190.90 |
| Swiss franc | 177.20/178.30 |
| French franc | 66.00/70.00 |
| Italian lire | 33.30/35.50 |
| Japanese yen | 143.20/144.10 |
| Dutch guilder | 148.10/149.00 |
| Belgian franc | 101.00/101.60 |
| (for every ten) | 68.00/68.40 |
| Swedish crown | |

Prince Hassan opens APC housing estate

AMMAN, March 14 (JNA)—His Highness Crown Prince Hassan will tomorrow inaugurate the new housing estate adjoining the Arab Potash Company (APC) project near the southern tip of the Dead Sea.

According to Mr. Khasawneh, chairman of the APC board of directors, the new housing estate, which cost nearly \$24 million, contains 350 units to house the project's employees, and their families.

The estate has various services and facilities including a bank, clinic, sports club, post office, market place, parks and schools that can accommodate up to 1000 students.

Coming & Going

Free Zones Corp. director leaves for Abu Dhabi

AMMAN, March 14 (JNA)—The deputy director of the Free Zones Corporation, Mohammad Al Abdullat, left for Abu Dhabi today to take part in the Council of Arab Economic Unity meetings starting on March 17. Participants in the meetings will review the statutes of the Arab free zones union.

Cooperatives director returns from India meet

AMMAN, March 14 (JNA)—The Director General of the Jordan Cooperative Organisation, Hassan Nabulsi, returned here today after taking part in a five-day conference on cooperatives held in India. Participants in the conference were delegates representing cooperative movements in India as well as in other Asian, European, and African nations who reported on the achievements of their cooperative movements.

over the past few years and described their future programmes. Mr. Dujani said. During his visit to India, Mr. Dujani said he held talks with the president of the international cooperatives union on ways of promoting cooperation between the union and the Jordan Cooperative Organisation, particularly in developing the Jordanian cooperative training centre. The International Labour Organisation was also represented at the conference which ended yesterday.

Labour minister back from Khartoum

AMMAN, March 14 (JNA)—Labour Minister 'Isam Al 'Ajlouni returned here today from Khartoum where he attended the meetings of the Arab Labour Organisation (ALO) which were held there on March 5-13. The minister said the conference agreed on a model agreement on negotiations between employers and labourers.

tional News roundup...

day celebrations to be held on March 20

AMMAN, March 14 (JNA)—Teacher's Day celebrations will be held on March 20 under the patronage of His Majesty King Hussein II. The King will attend the official ceremony at the Jordanian Teachers' Union in recognition of the role of teachers in the field of education.

of Amman cancels Arab City Day celebrations

AMMAN, March 14 (JNA)—Mayor of Amman, Mr. Anwar Nusseibeh, has decided to cancel Arab City Day celebrations which were to have been held on the occasion of Arab City Day. The cancellation is due to the fact that the Jordanian citizens in the Alia Boeing 727 plane crash on the day of the celebration.

affirms Romania's support of Arab cause

AMMAN, March 14 (JNA)—Romania's ambassador to Jordan, Vasile Vasilescu, today said that his country's stand on the Middle East remains unchanged and one which has been moved by President Nicolae Ceausescu on various occasions to the Jordan News Agency (JNA). The ambassador calls for withdrawal of Israeli forces from Arab occupied since 1967, and the granting of the legitimate Palestinian people and the creation of an independent homeland. All peace-loving nations should pool their efforts to find a just solution to the Palestine problem. This can be achieved through the convening of the Geneva Peace Conference for an international conference in which all concerned parties, including the Palestine Liberation Organisation, would be represented.

sh minister tours phosphate mines

AMMAN, March 14 (JNA)—The visiting Polish Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Jozef Vitoski, today toured the phosphate mines at Russeifa, briefed by officials there on the development of the phosphate industry. The minister was accompanied by the Polish ambassador and officials from the National Oil Corporation.

to open 2-week industrial fair in Doha

AMMAN, March 14 (JNA)—Jordan is to open an industrial fair in Doha, capital of Qatar, in November at Doha, capital of Qatar. Director of the Ministry of Industry Ali Dajani, announced here today. Various Jordanian industrial products will be on display at the fair, and it is hoped the fair will encourage the sale of Jordanian products abroad, particularly in the Arabian Gulf states.

on at Um Qais to unearth ancient public bath

AMMAN, March 14 (JNA)—The Department of Antiquities will begin archaeological excavations at Um Qais in northern Jordan next month in cooperation with the West German Archaeology, a department spokesman said here today. The excavations are aimed at unearthing remaining ancient public bath of the city, dating back to the Roman and Mamluk periods. The work will also entail the restoration of the Byzantine church adjoining the Roman bath in the same area.

DAY'S WEATHER

It will be fair with temperatures around normal. Winds will be variable becoming northwesterly moderate. In the evening winds will be northerly moderate with calm seas.

| Overnight minimum | Daytime maximum |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| 4 | 18 |
| 12 | 25 |
| 11 | 23 |
| 4 | 20 |

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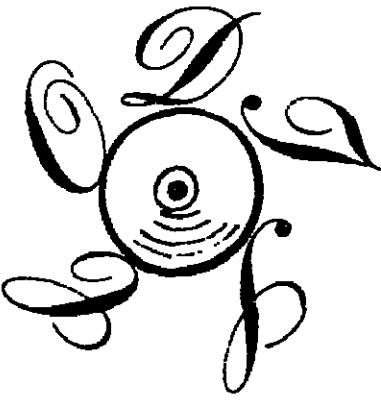


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A way to transfer technology

By Anthony Tucker

LONDON -- Jean Gimpel does not believe that he can save the industrialised world -- but he believes fervently that buried in the history of the western industrialised cultures lie the technologies on which the salvation of the non industrialised world must eventually rest.

Director of a London based informal group of technical experts working with the non-profitmaking Acton Society Trust, he declares with sharp Gallic confidence and in rapid English: "We are not one industrial revolution ahead of the developing world, but two."

"We forget that long before the historical phase that began in 18th century England, and which we call the 'industrial revolution', there was a crucial medieval industrial revolution that produced great industrial machines throughout Europe and elsewhere

in the world.

"Maybe the mechanical principles involved look simple to us but we have centuries of technological education ingrained into our culture. To the people in the millions of villages over much of the developing world at whom we must direct our help, not only is this simple technology unknown but it is beyond their immediate understanding," he says.

"That is why we must use models, working models, superbly made models that explain through their actions exactly how machines work and how they can be made from materials that are available and understood -- like timber -- and driven by natural sources of energy, such as water, or the wind or a team of oxen."

Jean Gimpel is one of the Gimpel family whose father was an eminent art dealer and whose grandfather, also an art dealer, was a personal friend of Monet and many other Impres-

sionist artists of Paris before the turn of the century.

His ideas are now backed by the Commonwealth Secretariat in London and by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) whose headquarters are in Nairobi, and he is careful to explain that the notion of gathering information on medieval technologies and embodying it in educational models was not wholly his own.

In the spring of 1977, after a seminar he had initiated in Los Angeles at which historians had discussed and analysed the measures earlier civilisations had taken to arrest their declines, Jean Gimpel visited New York to meet Dr. K. Standke, Director of the United Nations Office of Science and Technology.

Dr. Standke was immensely interested in Gimpel's book "The Medieval Machine" which had been acclaimed by the New York critics a few months earlier. "He

saw in its contents the possibility of great help for the Third World," says Gimpel.

This idea was expounded and developed by Dr. Standke and by one of his colleagues in New York, the Ethiopian scientist Dr. Akilu Lemma, known internationally for his work on ways of controlling the endemic disease known as bilharzia.

Jean Gimpel acknowledges that it was in these conversations that the direction and purpose of his life was changed. He saw with sudden clarity the fundamental barriers to technological transfer, the missing generations of technicians of technico-cultural understanding in the developing world and the great educational possibilities which might lie in making working models of basic machines.

Dr. Lemma argues that technological transfer must take place on two levels -- one involving the current technology of

industrial societies and another aimed at the relatively undeveloped village.

"It is not just a matter of presenting relatively simple people with technologies they can understand and master" says Gimpel. "It is also a question of applying modern understanding of machines to ancient principles so that when medieval technology is transferred to peoples who have never possessed it, its efficiency is as high as modern science and technology can make it."

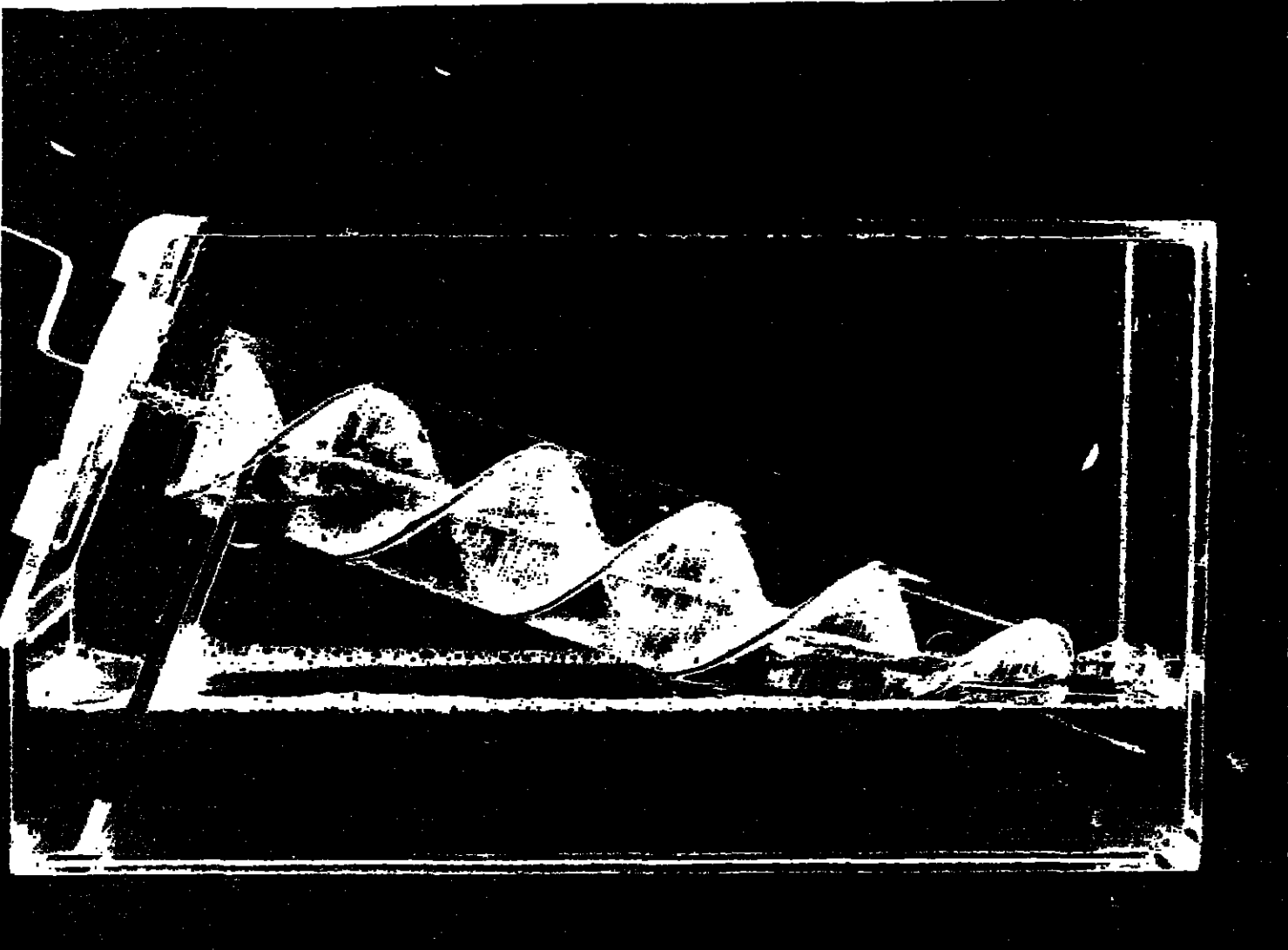
The need to upgrade the design of machines -- for example, making paddle wheels or turbine blades more efficient either structurally or hydrodynamically -- also arises, because in many developing countries old techniques and traditional technologies are often looked down upon by artisans who are already adopting Western values.

Yet the future improved living standards of the villages may depend vitally on those same artisans not only grasping the immediate importance of indigenous skills and techniques but also using these creatively to interpret and adapt medieval technology to local needs and capabilities.

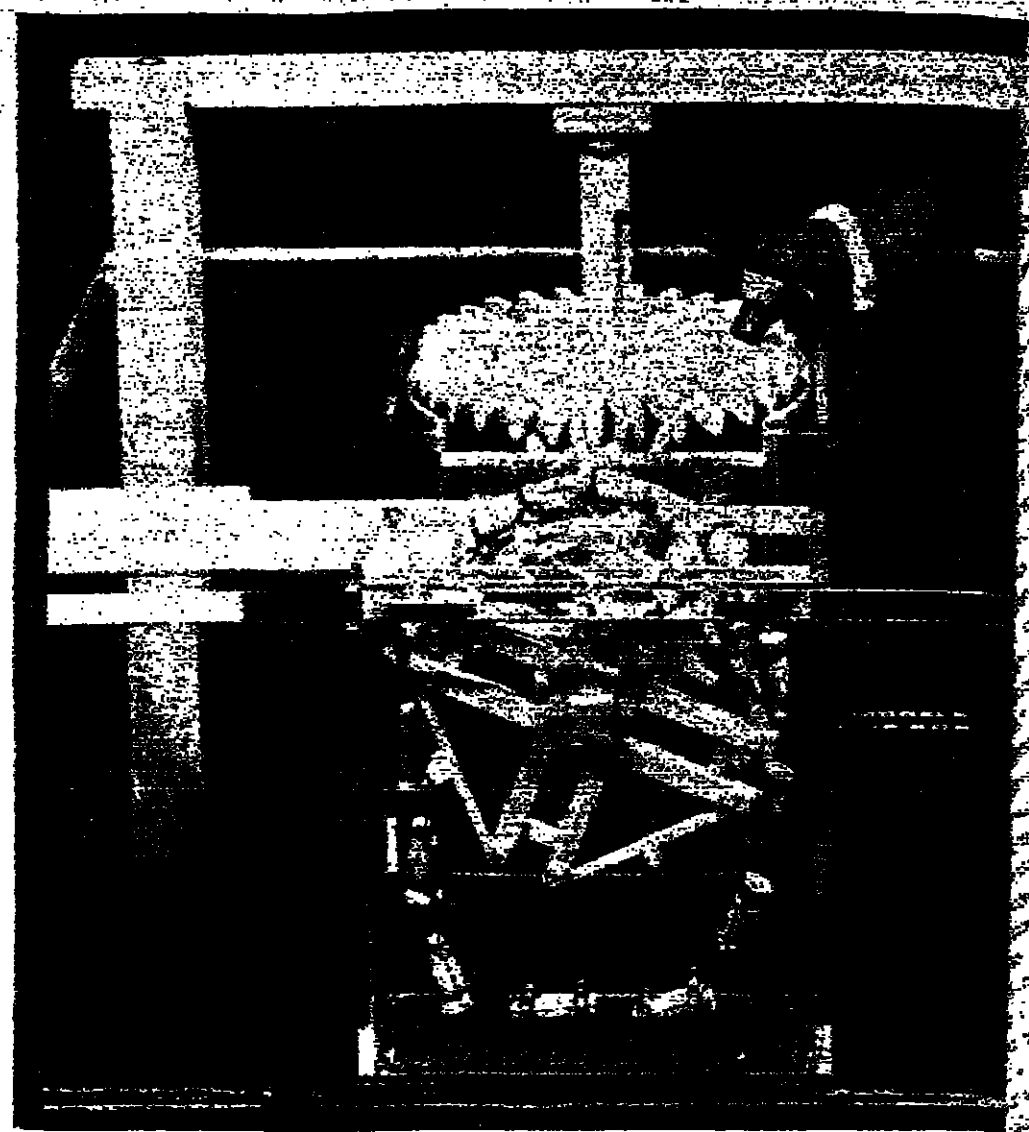
So what is he offering the world? He is offering the camshaft, the rocker, the screw, the principles of wooden gear wheels, of pulleys and levers, the under-shot water wheel, the overshot wheel, the turbine principle used in medieval mills in central Europe, the tethered barge mill, the notions of long shafts and belt drives, and of vertical axis wind machines and simple generators.

And he is offering these in the form of models of traditional systems, some of which may already be known if not fully understood, by the craftsmen whose skills may eventually put them to work in the remote and hungry villages of the developing world.

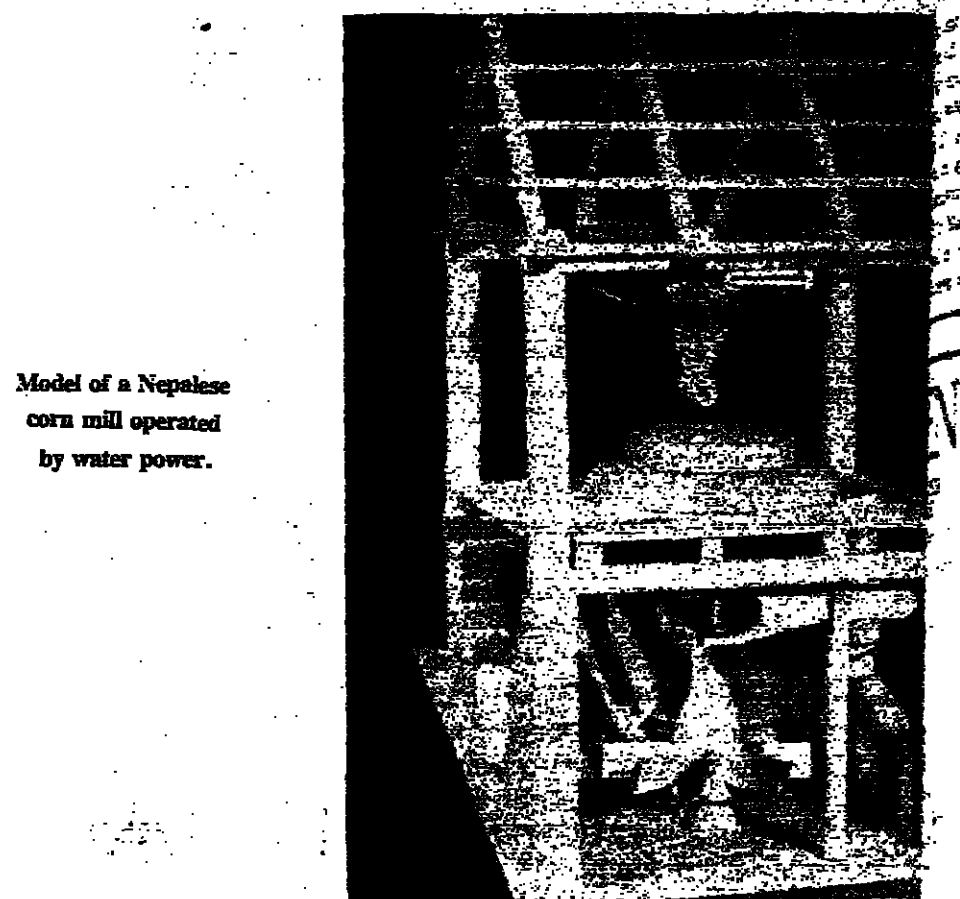
What is more, and perhaps more important, Gimpel knows that this is just a beginning. UNEP has ordered 30 sets of models for distribution in experimental training programmes -- a demand which will be difficult to meet because he is an ideas man, not a manufacturer. Eventually others must take over the whole process of model building and the production of educational material.



Model of an Archimedes screw -- the principle used to devise an irrigation system for developing countries.



The Saqiya system, shown here in model form, is an animal operated device for drawing water.



Model of a Nepalese corn mill operated by water power.

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JULIEN (June 22 to July 21): Take steps to go to a higher-up. Putting your business affairs sound basis is wise now.

Aug. 22 to Sept. 21: Sitting down with allies and how to expand in mutual activities is wise. Place where your reputation is concerned.

Sept. 22 to Oct. 21: Delve into financial affairs and add appreciably to present abundance at show others you have wisdom.

Oct. 22 to Nov. 21: Spend as much time as you company of good friends and express happiness one who has an eye on your assets.

Nov. 22 to Dec. 21: Get together with one and you can accomplish much today. The data readily available to you.

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ORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20): Delve into career in the day and get excellent results. Take a new attitude where money is concerned.

US (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19): Contact a newcomer and you are getting ahead in your line of work. Avoid a tendency to downgrade yourself.

Feb. 20 to Mar. 20: Make those plans with to expand in right direction and be happier to keep promises you've made.

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Chicago Tribune

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Students from afar



STUTTGART—A wide range of youth exchange programmes exist to foster international understanding in Europe, but an organisation in Stuttgart, West Germany has gone further afield to invite 56 boys and girls from a school in Lima, Peru, to spend three months with a German family. They all learn German as their first foreign language and are here seen in the snowbound Black Forest where they attended a one-week course to acclimatise themselves to life in Germany. The scheme has been run since 1977. (Dad photo)

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

CEENI
DEEGH
HARSHT
GRYPIN



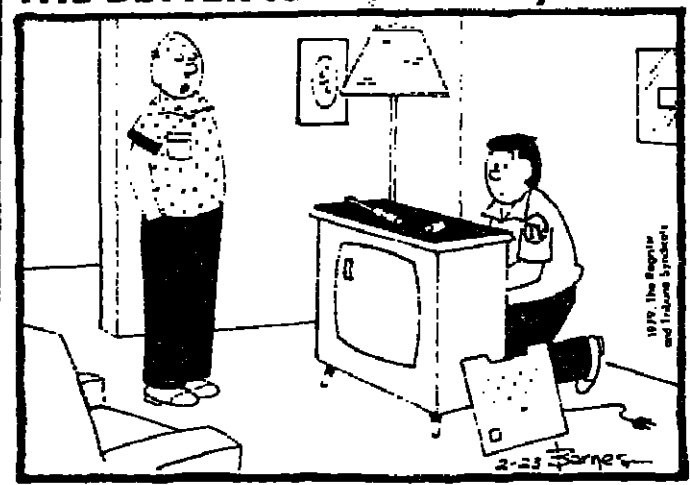
IT QUICKLY GETS YOU INTO TROUBLE WHEN DRIVING YOUR CAR.

Print answer here: _____

Yesterday's Jumbles: HOUSE PANIC SLOGAN PACKET
Answer: Brings a couple face to face—A KISS

THE BETTER HALF

By Barnes

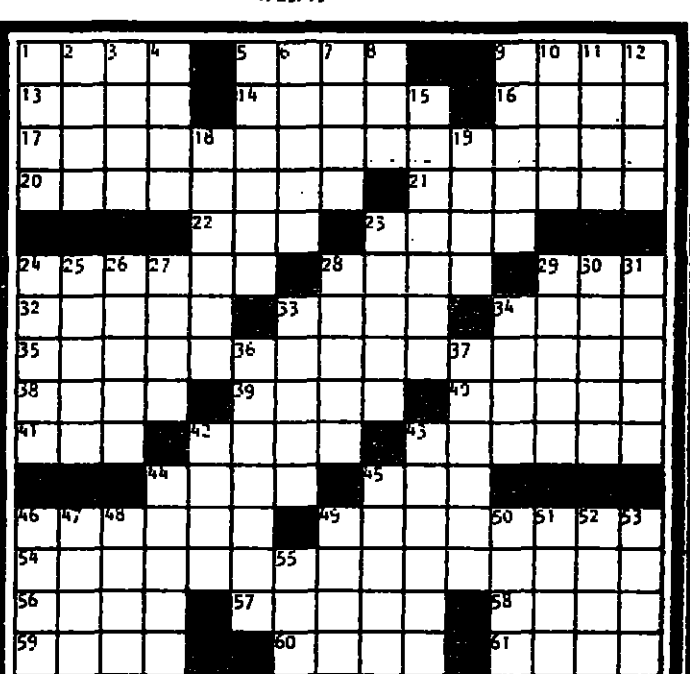


"Can I watch, or is there a charge for that, too?"

THE Daily Crossword

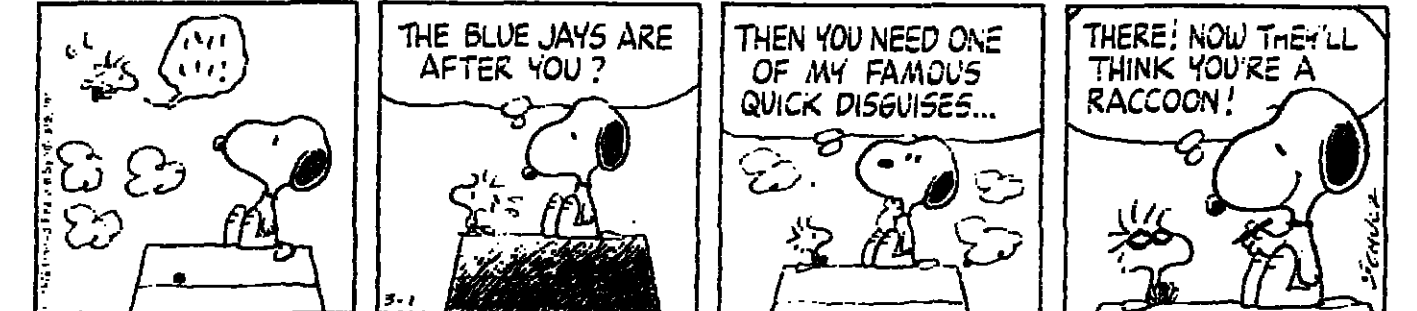
by Reginald L. Johnson

| | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|
| ACROSS | 24 Obedience | 45 Busy one | 23 Bearnaise, |
| 1 Unspectacular | 28 Kind of light | 46 Machine part | for one |
| 5 Word of disgust | 29 Edible seed | 49 Rectifies | 24 Ana or |
| 9 Milkmaid's item | 32 What's in - 7" | 54 Absolutely | Maria |
| 13 Subj. fol-lower | 33 Rural deity | 56 Palo | 25 "For want of -" |
| 14 Campaign word | 34 Yes - solutely! | 57 Not a soul | 26 Tutelary |
| 16 Kirk the actress | 35 With - (ab-solutely) | 58 Blind part | spirits |
| 17 Absolutely | 38 Roadbed parts | 59 Tunisian | 27 Carter and |
| 20 What hunt-ing dogs do | 39 One of five lakes | 60 Vessel with a spout | Lowell |
| 21 Unwanted sounds | 40 Wear away | 61 Jug handles | 28 Constella-tion |
| 22 Bee's fol-lower | 41 Hint and | DOWN | 30 Battery terminal |
| 23 Let it stand | 42 Gabor and LeGallienne | 1 Rowel holder | 31 Musical sounds |
| | 43 Gems | 2 Department in France | 33 Savage in Mexico |
| | 44 Seth's brother | 3 Religious group | 34 Another in Mexico |
| | | 4 Repute | 36 " - Sunday" |
| | | 5 Rescue | 37 Great ruler |
| | | 6 Vibrant | 42 Black |
| | | 7 Head of France | 43 Tennis player, at |
| | | 8 Sch. subj. | 44 Musketeer |
| | | 9 Braid | 45 Dan or Pat |
| | | 10 Is not feeling well | 46 Mop |
| | | 11 Elba or St. Helena | 47 Flooring |
| | | 12 Songs | 48 Barrister: abbr. |
| | | 15 Group | 49 Gloat |
| | | 16 When a creed was born | 50 Being: Lat. |
| | | 19 Coward | 51 Soft drink |
| | | | 52 Thing to shed |
| | | | 53 Fast planes |
| | | | 55 Lenore's creator |

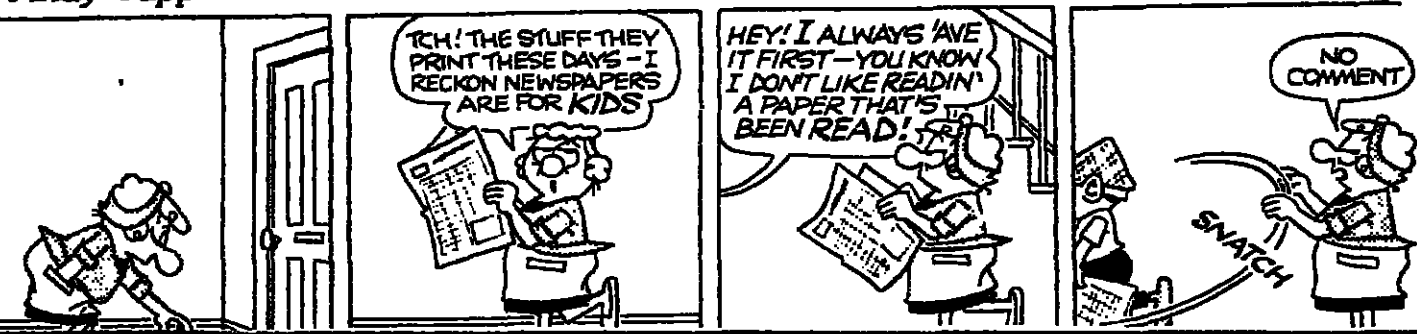


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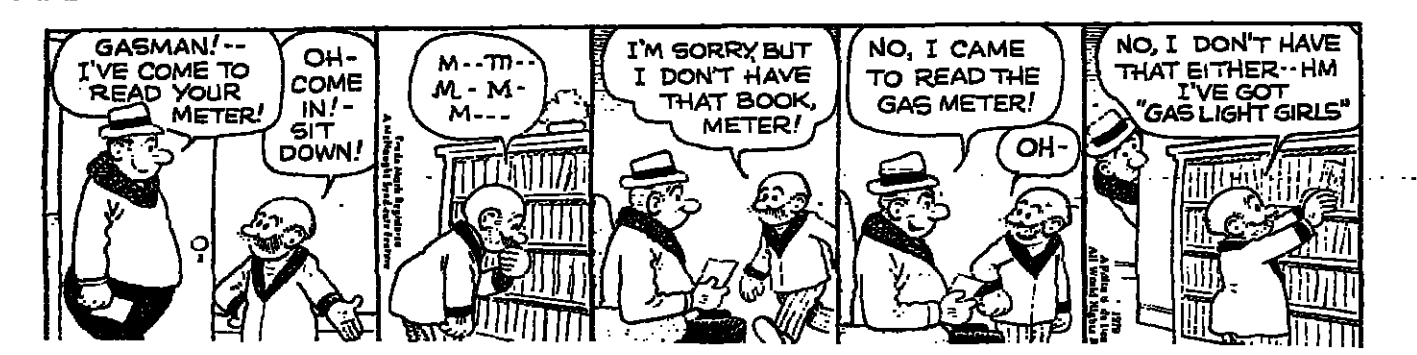
Peanuts



Andy Capp



Mutt 'n' Jeff



Flintstones



JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

JORDAN TELEVISION

| CHANNEL 3 | CHANNEL 4 |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| 5:30 Quran | 6:30 French program |
| 6:45 Quran | 7:00 News in French |
| 6:50 Children's program | 7:30 News in Hebrew |
| 7:00 Little Prince | 8:30 Comedy |
| 7:30 Agricultural program | 9:10 Cabot Communications |
| 8:00 News in Arabic | 10:00 News in English |
| 8:30 Arabic series | 10:15 Movie of the week |
| 9:30 Arabic series | |
| 10:15 Movie of the week | |
| 11:00 News in Arabic | |

RADIO JORDAN

| | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 7:00 Sign on | 14:00 News bulletin |
| 7:01 Morning show | 14:10 Music |
| 7:30 News Bulletin | 14:10 Music |
| 7:40 Morning show | 14:30 Spotlight on Antiquity |
| 10:00 News Headlines | 15:00 Concert Hour |
| 10:30 Happy Journey | 16:03 Easy Listening |
| 11:00 Sign off | 16:30 Old favorites |
| 12:00 Sign on and News headlines | 17:00 Arabian nights |
| 12:30 Radiotheque | 17:30 Radiotheque |
| 13:00 News Summary | 18:00 News summary |
| 13:03 Radiotheque | 18:03 Album review |
| | 19:00 News bulletin |
| | 19:10 News Reports |
| | 19:30 Sign off |

BBC RADIO

| | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| GMT | 13:30 Network U.K. |
| 04:00 Newsday | 13:45 The Pleasure's Yours |
| 04:30 Classical Record Review | 14:30 New Faces at the Old School |
| 04:55 Festival News: Reflections | 15:00 Radio Newswatch |
| 05:00 News: 24 Hours | 15:15 Outlook |
| 05:30 Sami Ward | 15:50 Racing |
| 05:45 World Today | 16:00 News: Contemporary |
| 06:00 Newsday | 16:15 Crossed Wires |
| 06:30 Composed Performance | 16:45 World Today |
| 07:00 News: 24 Hours | 17:00 News: Play Choice |
| 07:30 Sami Ward | 17:10 John Peel |
| 07:45 Network U.K. | 17:45 Sports Round-up |
| 08:00 News: Reflections | 18:00 News: News about Britain |
| 09:00 News: Press Review | 18:15 Radio Newswatch |
| 09:30 Financial News | 18:30 Take it or leave it |
| 09:40 Look Ahead | 19:00 Outlook: News Summary |
| 09:45 Magical Mystery Tour | 19:30 Stock Market |
| 10:15 Vozes of the Violin | 19:45 Fostory and Music |
| 10:30 My Music | 20:00 News: 24 Hours |
| 11:00 News: News about Britain | 20:30 A Jolly Good Show |
| 11:15 Nature Notebook | 21:15 Under Newletter |
| 11:30 Beatles Match | 21:30 In the Moment |
| 12:00 Radio Newswatch | 22:00 Business Matters |
| 12:15 Top Twenty | 22:00 World Today |
| 12:45 Sports Round-up | 22:25 Financial News |
| 13:00 News: 24 hours | 22:35 Book Chosen: Reflections |
| | 22:45 Sports Round-up |
| | 23:00 News: Contemporary |

VOICE OF AMERICA

| | |
|---|---|
| GMT | 19:00 News Roundup, reports, opinion, analysis |
| 19:30 The Breakfast Show | 19:30 VOA Magazine: analysis |
| 19:30 News, pop music, features, interviews, analysis | 20:00 Special English: news, culture, letters, analysis |
| 17:00 News Roundup, reports, opinion, analysis | 20:15 Music USA (Jazz) |
| 17:30 Duets | 21:00 VOA World Report |
| 18:00 Special English: news, feature "The Making of a Nation" | 22:00 News, Correspondents' reports, background |
| 18:30 News Music USA | |

AMMAN AIRPORT

| ARRIVALS: | DEPARTURES: |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 7:30 Doha, Kuwait | 6:45 Damascus, Munich, Frankfurt (LH) |
| 8:30 Bangkok, Bahrain | 7:00 Doha |
| 9:00 Cairo (EA) | 8:55 Cairo (EA) |
| 8:45 Abu Dhabi, Dubai (RJ-GF) | 8:00 Beirut |
| 9:30 Baghdad | 8:45 Beirut (MEA) |
| 9:45 Damascus | 8:50 Beirut, Athens, Amsterdam (KLM) |
| 10:30 Rome | 10:30 Rome |
| 11:25 Rawalpindi (BA) | 11:00 New York |
| 11:50 Kuwait (KAC) | 11:30 Paris |
| 12:30 Riyadh (SDI) | 12:00 Geneva, London |
| 17:00 Athens | 12:25 London (BA) |
| 18:30 Cairo | 12:30 Athens, Madrid |
| 19:00 Beirut (MEA) | 12:45 Kuwait (KAC) |
| | 13:00 Cairo |
| | 15:45 Riyadh, Doha (RJ-GF) |

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| Amman Al Shaykha (2441) | Tad: |
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| | Najah (23039) |
| | Al Mada (22038/27312) |

CULTURAL CENTRES (Amman)

| | |
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| American Centre | Tel. 41520 |
| British Council | 36147-R |
| French Cultural Centre | 3709 |
| Georgetown Institute | 41992 |
| Soviet Cultural Centre | 44203 |
| Spanish Cultural Centre | 2489 |
| Hava Am Centre | 65195 |
| Haween Youth City | 67181 |
| Y.W.C.A. | 41783 |
| Y.W.M.C.A. | 64251 |
| Amman Municipal Library | 36111 |
| University of Jordan Library | 65111 |
| Cinema Museum | 36191 |
| Folklore Museum | 36191 |

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS (Amman)

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| Ambulance (government) | Tel. 75111 |
| Civil defence rescue | 34391-4 |
| Jordan Electric Power Co. (emergency) | 36381-2 |
| Municipal water service (emergency) | 37111-3 |
| Police headquarters | 39141 |
| Najah (24 hrs. day for emergency) | 21111, 37777 |
| Airport information (ALIA) | 55205 |
| Jordan Television | 73111 |
| Radijo, English Section | 74124 |
| Firehead, fire, police | 19 |
| Fire headquarters | 23990 |

CULTURAL CENTRES (Damascus)

| | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|
| Al Hama Theatre | Tel. 226-448 |
| Al Shab Art Gallery | 226-527 |
| American Centre | 552-362 |
| Arab Cultural Centre | 333-727 |
| Bulgarian Cultural Centre | 557-901 |
| British Cultural Centre | 333-594 |
| Democratic Republic Cultural Centre | 333-952 |
| French Cultural Centre | 336-694 |
| Kabkab Theatre | 222-016 |
| National Museum | 114-854 |
| Soviet Cultural Centre | 225-630 |
| Spanish Cultural Centre | 334-003 |
| United Art Gallery | 334-618 |
| Zahara Public Library | 111-314 |
| West German Cultural Institute | 226-465 |

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS (Damascus)

| | |
|-----------------------------|---------|
| Ambulance (government) | Tel. 90 |
| Chamber of Commerce | 118-339 |
| Electric Power Co. (repair) | 223-887 |
| Fire headquarters | 91 |
| Information | 9597 |
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Opposition takes charge in wake of Grenada coup

ST. GEORGE'S, Grenada, March 14 (R) -- White shirts and other improvised flags of surrender fluttered over this Caribbean island's police stations today after a dawn coup headed by leftist opposition leader Mr. Maurice Bishop.

Most of the cabinet ministers and members of ousted prime minister Sir Eric Gairy's secret police -- known as the mongoose gang -- were under arrest today. Mr. Bishop's new revolutionary government appeared to be firmly in control of the country.

In the capital armed men patrolled the streets last night as a curfew was clamped on the island. The airport was closed. Mr. Bishop, opponent of the Gairy government for 20 years, declared himself prime minister.

Yesterday's dawn coup, in which the radio station and army barracks were swiftly seized, came only a few hours after Sir Eric flew to New York for talks at the United Nations. Sir Eric had led Grenada for 30 years almost without interruption.

It was the first coup in the English-speaking Caribbean. The island gained its independence from Britain five years ago.

Mr. Bishop, a British-trained lawyer, leads the New Jewel movement which put forward the

bulletins. Mr. Bishop declined to say how many people were involved in the coup, but some sources said they believed as many as 7,000 men took part.

Emergency meeting

Caribbean foreign ministers are expected to meet in emergency session in Barbados today to discuss the implications of the coup.

Although ministers will almost certainly condemn the use of force to take over power in the Caribbean island, there seems little they can or will want to do to reverse the coup.

Sir Eric has warned against allowing the coup to succeed because it might spark off imitations elsewhere in the Caribbean.

With a number of vociferous and highly-organised extreme left-wing groups in the Caribbean, this thought is likely to be foremost in the foreign ministers' minds when they meet here.

The coup will also give added weight to recent discussions about a form of joint defence for Barbados, St. Lucia and St. Vincent. The talks up to now have been concerned with protection of fisheries and steps to be taken against any mercenary attack following a threat of a foreign-mounted coup in Barbados.

None of the Caribbean governments has rushed to recognise Mr. Bishop's new administration, although there have been favourable reactions from left-wing organisations.

Sir Eric is one of the most controversial political figures in the Caribbean.

Sir Eric claimed that the coup was staged because United States intelligence agents were on the island seeking militants to whom illegal submachine guns had been shipped by Grenadians in the United States.

ALGIERS, March 14 (R) -- The bitter dispute between Algeria and Morocco over the Western Sahara region has flared up again with threats and accusations from all sides.

Morocco, reacting to the unrelenting guerrilla actions of the Algerian-backed Polisario Front, has decided to set up a "defence council" and repeated its threat to exercise its "right of hot pursuit" against attackers.

Though Algeria is preoccupied with its internal power changeover after the death of President Houari Boumedienne last December, it was quick to respond with its usual warnings.

The Polisario, in turn, said it

New development in funds scandal

Ex-South African official says passport confiscated

PRETORIA, March 14 (R) -- General Hendrik Van den Bergh, former chief of the Bureau of State Security (BOSS) and a central figure in South Africa's big government scandal, said today police have confiscated his passport. There was no explanation for the move from police.

It was the latest twist in a growing scandal over the huge misuse of secret government funds by the now-disbanded Information Department, in which retired General Van den Bergh has been deeply implicated by a judicial inquiry.

The general said he was awakened at his home soon after midnight by General Carl Zietsman, former head of security police, and a police sergeant. They presented him with a letter from Interior Minister Alwyn Schlebusch demanding the immediate handing over of his passport and any other travel documents, he said.

General Van den Bergh flew to Paris last week for a secret meeting with Dr. Eschel Rhoodie, fugitive former chief of the Information Department. According to the general, Dr. Rhoodie had threatened to expose damaging government secrets unless his name was cleared. The government has already ordered withdrawal of Dr. Rhoodie's passport but has not yet been able to enforce the order.

The judicial inquiry, headed by Judge Rudolf Erasmus, suggested that criminal prosecution be considered against Dr. Rhoodie and others involved in the scandal. So far, however, the only persons to appear in court have been editors and

reporters accused of contempt of the commission, which is still sitting, by publishing further disclosures.

But the Transvaal Province attorney-general refused to charge General Van den Bergh himself with contempt -- he had called the Erasmus Commission a farce -- saying the result could be damaging to the state.

The general last night denied reports that he was planning a further trip abroad to see Dr. Rhoodie.

Mr. Josias Van Zyl, a businessman who accompanied the general to his last meeting with Dr. Rhoodie, said his passport had also been seized by police early today. The government has now ordered the seizure of seven passports since the scandal erupted last year.

General Van den Bergh announced last week that he had persuaded Dr. Rhoodie not to sell to the press 41 tape recordings and a number of documents said to "blow the lid" off the information scandal. Mr. Van Zyl said that as part of the deal, he had taken Dr. Rhoodie on his staff as a salesman for a new metal-curing process.

Despite this, the Rand Daily Mail and other newspapers have published lengthy interviews with Dr. Rhoodie. He claimed that former prime minister Mr. John Vorster -- now state president -- and members of the present cabinet were aware of the information Department "slush money" projects and tried to hush them up.

European Parliament debates Greece-EEC, aid to Turkey

STRASBOURG, France, March 14 (R) -- French communists in the European Parliament yesterday voiced strong opposition to the prospect of Greece joining the Common Market by 1980.

Communist member Mr. Jacques Eberhard said a survey showed that 52 per cent of EEC citizens lived in deprived conditions. "Can the Greeks really believe that what has been disastrous for the present members will be good for them? We believe these things will worsen if Greece became a member," he said.

Other political groups in the parliament spoke out in favour of a report from Italian socialist Mr. Giuseppe Amadei welcoming Greek membership.

Italian christian democrat Mr. Mario Schelba said that by joining the Community, Greece would reinforce freedom in Europe. Concern that its membership would make it harder for Turkey eventually to join was unjustified, he added.

For the socialist group, British parliamentarian Mr. Bob Edwards said that by its big trade deficit with the rest of Europe, Greece had already made a contribution to the Community.

In a separate debate, parliamentarians spoke in favour of Turkey getting a better deal in its association agreement with the EEC, backing a report on relations between the two sides from West German christian democrat, Mr. Jochen van Aartsen.

Mr. Hans-Edgar Jahn of West Germany said the recent rush of international aid to Turkey because of its huge economic problems showed that at last its importance was being recognised.

Turkey has criticised a draft negotiating document produced by the EEC Commission suggesting limited aid and concessions on tariffs and vocational training for Turkish workers in the Community.

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World New Briefs

Eritrean delegation, Iran to hold talks

DAMASCUS, March 14 (R) -- A delegation representing Eritrean nationalist movement, the Liberation Front-Revolutionary Council (ELF-RC) left here today for a short visit to Tehran in invitation of the Iranian Government. Delegation member Abdullah Suleiman, head of the Front's foreign relations, said reporters before departure the talks with officials in Tehran cover cooperation between the Iranian and Eritrean revolution. ELF-RC is fighting for independence from Ethiopia in the territory.

Salisbury adds curfew to industrial area

SALISBURY, March 14 (R) -- Salisbury's industrial area fringe of the city centre, is being placed under overnight curfew Sunday, police said today. The area of factories and warehouses covering about eight square kilometres includes the city station and oil depot, both of which have been attacked by guerrillas. A police spokesman said the curfew would be between seven p.m. and five a.m. Only authorised people and forces would be allowed in the area at that time. An was liable to be shot. Ninety per cent of Rhodesia is a martial law, virtually the whole country outside Salisbury main towns is under curfew. The Rhodesian security mounting a major campaign to prevent interference by guerrillas in next month's general election.

Japan informed of cutbacks by oil supply

TOKYO, March 14 (R) -- Three major oil companies have Japan, which imports virtually its entire requirement of oil, big supply cuts, trade sources said yesterday. They said Exxon, National Petroleum Corporation had told Japanese trading companies oil refineries that it would have to stop supplies by the year. The sources quoted Exxon as saying it made the cut because the oil market had become tight following the Iranian supplies. The International Trade and Industry Ministry said the U.S. Gulf Oil Corporation and the Shell group had also Japanese refineries of impending cuts. Gulf Oil planned to cut by 25 per cent for three months beginning on April Shell group said it would impose a 15 per cent cut, but gave

Afghanistan-Pakistan drug problem still

MANILA, March 14 (R) -- The head of the U.S. Drug Administration said yesterday that Afghanistan and Pakistan causing international concern as sources of opium and heroin. Two countries were becoming more significant in terms of production than the notorious "golden triangle" area of Thailand and Laos, administration chief Mr. Peter Bessis press conference. He was speaking after attending the 12-nation drug enforcement conference in Manila. Mr. Bessis said the two countries seemed to be aware of the problem and take measures to remedy the situation.

U.S. Congress endorses Carter's Taiwan

WASHINGTON, March 14 (R) -- Congress has over-ruled President Carter's plan to handle U.S. relations with Taiwan on an unofficial basis following diplomatic recognition of China. But in approving bills setting up the new U.S.-Taiwan relationship, it added strong language on Taiwan's future. It pledged to continue to supply defensive arms. President Carter had said such language was not necessary. But its inclusion drew broad support and led to last night's final legislation of 90-6 in the Senate and 345-55 in the House. Although the two bills are essentially similar, differences in language must be reconciled by a Senate conference committee before a final version can be sent to the president for signature. The action clears the way for the United States to call a so-called non-governmental body in Taiwan to handle trade and other relations in the absence of an embassy. Relations will be handled by a similar body in the United States.

Supply craft docks with orbiting space

MOSCOW, March 14 (R) -- An unmanned cargo space station docked with the orbiting Soviet space station Salyut-6. Radio reported. The space freighter, called Progress-7, fuel, equipment and supplies for Salyut-6. Vladimir Valery Ryumin, it said. The two crewmen, who have been on Salyut-6 for over two weeks, kept a check on the docking operation. Supplies taken up by Progress craft for Salyut-6 cosmonauts to extend considerably the period the station. All the signs are that the present crew are in long stay in space.

Chinese province introd

rewards for 1-child fam

PEKING, March 14 (R) -- China's most populous province, Sichuan (Szechwan), has introduced a series of financial inducements to encourage couples to have only one child.

The New China News Agency said the measures, put into effect on March 1 for an unspecified trial period, provided for working parents with one child, who guaranteed not to have a second, to be paid five yuan (\$3) a month until the child reached 14 years.

They would also receive the same living space as a family of four and the child would have priority of admission to schools and factory jobs.

One-child peasant families would receive money equal to three work-days each month until the child is 14, with the child receiving an adult grain ration and counting as 1.5 people in the distribution of private farming plots.

Chinese leaders called for economic growth, with per cent by 1980.

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She all but defies gravity

By Nick Kotch

FORMIA, Italy -- "If someone had said to me, when I started at 12 years old, that one day I would jump over a bar 2.01 metres above the ground, I'd have laughed at them," Ms. Sara Simeoni told Reuters at her Mediterranean training camp here.

"I don't know how long my record will stand and I don't really care. I'm only concerned with my next ambition which is winning my first Olympic gold in Moscow next year -- at whatever height."

And how high will that be? "Well, it's just speculation but I think whoever wins will have to do 2.05. When I saw the Russian, Yashchenko, lift the men's record to 2.35, I realised there were no limits."

It was in the northern Italian city of Brescia, on August 4, 1978, that Ms. Simeoni broke the crucial two-metre barrier in a minor match against Poland.

Women jumpers had been threatening to achieve the feat for some months, particularly Ms. Simeoni's arch but friendly rival Ms. Rosi Ackermann of East Germany who had just reached 2.00 metres.

But it is a rainy night in Prague, a few weeks after her historic jump, that Ms. Simeoni remembers as quite literally the high point of her career.

In a sudden-death eliminator for the European Championships gold medal, she equaled her own record and then watched as Ms. Ackermann's trailing left leg just caught the bar at the same height.

Overnight, the gold medal turned Ms. Simeoni into Italy's most famous athlete.

"Everybody at home in Italy said they couldn't watch the television because the pressure was so unbearable," she recalled, her expressive and fine-boned face breaking into a smile.

When she was a little girl in the Romeo and Juliet city of Verona, Ms. Sara Simeoni dreamed only of ballet and flying across the stage into the waiting arms of Rudolf Nureyev. Her dream faded as she grew taller and taller, but the idea of leaping, soaring through the air never left her. Now, at 26, Ms. Simeoni is the world high jump record holder. She can leap higher than any other woman in the world, higher than any ballerina, higher than the average front door.

"But I don't feel pressure. I never have, it just makes me want to win even more. In Prague, I never thought I was going to lose."

The worst pressure, she says, has come from instant fame that greeted her triumph. Italy's passionate sporting fans may treat second-raters like champions, but they turn genuine top athletes into almost divine beings.

"It's terrible. I'm virtually a prisoner here. If I go in the street, anywhere, there's always a crowd. People stop me and stare, they shake my hand, they want autographs and pictures of me with their children. I just don't go out."

But there are compensations. Like the informal deal with Fiat that lets her drive around in a brand-new 132 diesel saloon, and offers the prospect of a public relations job when her jumping days are over.

And always by her side, ready with advice, encouragement and

often criticism, stands the tall figure of her fiancé and trainer, Mr. Ermine Azzaro.

A former high-jumper himself, he has guided Ms. Simeoni's career ever since 1971 when she decided to stop being just a good athlete and set out on the long road to becoming the best.

A few weeks after she arrived at the national athletic centre here, near Naples, she passed a personal test-crossing the bar at her own height of 1.77 metres.

Earlier, she had been among the first Italians to adopt the backward "flop" style unveiled by American Dick Fosbury at the 1968 Mexico Olympics.

She remembers the agonising hours spent getting the method right: the tense rocking on the heels, the high-stepping approach run, and then the spring-heeled launch from almost under the bar.

"I've got a little tendon trouble at the moment, so my training is just running and exercises."

"But when I jump in training I never push myself. I know I can do 1.95 any time I want, but records are made in competition. When I go to Moscow next summer I won't know what I'm capable of jumping, and not will the others."

Formia, with its dry and sunny climate -- it hasn't snowed since 1906 -- is her base for two-thirds of the year.

But she says she gets bored easily and likes to train abroad whenever possible. In January she went to Jamaica with a party of Italy's best young athletes and with Mr. Azzaro, who trains all the top high-jumpers.

Most of March will be spent in California training at San Diego and San Jose Universities. After a brief visit home, Ms. Simeoni hopes to take part in international meetings in Cuba and Jamaica next May.

"The whole programme is geared for Moscow," she explained as she enjoyed one of her small daily cigarette rations. "Personally, winning an Olympic gold is my ambition, but as an Italian I want to do well in the European Cup next August in Turin -- the first time it's been staged here."

Ms. Simeoni's achievement has set an example for thousands of Italian girls. Like 15-year-old Alessandra Fossati of Milan who cleared the world-class height of 1.86 in February.

"Sandra could be world champion one day," predicted Ms. Simeoni. "She has the determination and the talent."

People in Italy always say "Oh, what chance have we got against the state athletes of East Europe and the universities in America?" That attitude makes me really angry. They're not extraordinary creatures, and they can be beaten if you train and train and want to win."

REUTER

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Explosion death toll reaches 16

By Majeed Usfour
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN, March 15—Yesterday two more bodies were recovered at the site of last Sunday's explosion at Um Al Basatin, bringing the toll to a total of 16. Meanwhile, it was reported that material damages caused by the blast were immense. The government, however, is expected to share in compensating those who lost their homes or children.

In an attempt to throw light on reasons for the blast, a technical military team has been set up in order to investigate the circumstances surrounding the incident.

A probe carried out by the Commissioner of the Governorate will concentrate on whether any personal motives were behind the blast. In the absence of any such indications, the incident will be considered to have been purely an accident.

At the same time, experts, who have estimated the amount of explosives at 15 tons, believe that fire alone could not have caused such a huge explosion. It is possible for fire to cause gunpowder to burn, but the question puzzling experts is what was it that caused the detonators to go off in one huge explosion.

Rasmiah Odeh among 76 freed by Israel

AMMAN, March 15 (J.T.)—Miss Rasmiah Odeh, the 28 year old Palestinian who went blind, apparently for psychological reasons, after years of imprisonment in an Israeli jail, was among 76 Palestinian prisoners

released in yesterday's unprecedented Red Cross prisoner exchange. She was one of 66 prisoners handed over at Geneva's Cointrin airport. Ten other Arab detainees freed by Israel remained in occupied Arab territory and did not travel to Geneva, a spokesman for the International Red Cross Committee (ICRC) which organized the exchange said.

The well-known Israeli attorney, Felicia Langer, who has long been fighting for the human rights of Arabs detained in Israeli prisons, had arranged for Rasmiah to be seen by private doctors, and had appealed for help for Rasmiah from many sources, including Yitzhak Navon, President of Israel and several world organizations concerned with human rights.

The Jordan Times carried an account of Miss Odeh's case and the appeal by Ms. Langer on Feb. 21.

Alia crash investigation continues

AMMAN, March 15 (J.T.)—The investigation is continuing into the crash of Alia's flight 600 at Doha Airport in Qatar early yesterday morning in which 45 people were killed. No official statement was made today by Alia on progress in the investigation.

However, it was learned that Alia may begin to fly the bodies of those killed in the tragedy to Amman on Friday afternoon.

APC housing estate inaugurated by Prince Hassan

AMMAN, March 15 (JNA)—His Highness Crown Prince Hassan today inaugurated the new housing estate adjoining the Arab Potash Company (APC) project near the southern tip of the Dead Sea. Attending the ceremony were the visiting Polish Minister of State for Planning, the Minister of Public Works, Sa'id Bino, and several officials and members of diplomatic missions. In addition to Prince Hassan, who emphasised the importance of the potash project in his speech, APC board chairman, Ali Khasawneh, and the president of the Korean firm that executed the project, Shin Seung, also spoke.

AMMAN STOCK EXCHANGE REPORT

| NAME OF COMPANY | Par Value | Volume Traded | Last Buying Offer | Last Selling Offer | Closing Price |
|---|-----------|---------------|-------------------|--------------------|---------------|
| Jordan Petroleum Co. | JD 5,000 | 1,347 | 6,950 | 6,980 | 6,950 |
| Jordan Cement Factories | JD 10,000 | 1,332 | 14,760 | 14,850 | 14,750 |
| Jordan Phosphate Mines | JD 1,000 | 109 | 2,150 | 2,170 | 2,180 |
| Arab Pharmaceutical Co. | JD 5,000 | 1,512 | 21,000 | — | 21,010 |
| Jordan-Gulf Bank | JD 1,000 | 381 | 1,040 | 1,060 | 1,040 |
| Dar Aldawa Development and Investment Co. | JD 1,000 | 9,916 | 2,350 | 2,600 | 2,600 |
| General Mining Co. | JD 1,000 | 560 | 0,930 | 0,940 | 0,950 |
| Jordan Ceramic Industries | JD 1,000 | 368 | 0,910 | 0,930 | 0,920 |
| Jordan-Tanning Co. | JD 5,000 | 550 | — | — | 11,000 |
| Jordan Pipes Manufacturing Co. | JD 10,000 | 1,742 | — | — | 10,250 |
| Al Ezdihar Insurance Co. | JD 1,000 | 1,180 | 1,120 | — | 1,180 |
| Jordan Dairy Co. | JD 1,000 | 138 | 1,380 | — | 1,380 |
| Jordan Bank | JD 5,000 | 3,087 | 7,300 | — | 7,350 |
| Cairo-Amman Bank | JD 5,000 | 2,640 | 6,590 | 6,600 | 6,600 |
| Jordan Hotels & Tourism Co. | JD 1,000 | 710 | 0,700 | — | 0,710 |
| Jordan Worsted Mills Co. | JD 1,000 | 101 | 0,700 | 0,720 | 0,710 |

Total volume traded, Thursday, March 15: JD 25,673

Total number of shares traded: 8,645

| NAME OF COMPANY | Par Value | Volume Traded | Number traded | Year of maturity | Selling price |
|------------------------------|-----------|---------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|
| Government Development Bonds | JD 5,000 | 102 | 20 | 1980 | 5,140 |
| | JD 10,000 | 915 | 20 | 1987 | 10,060 |

Total volume traded: JD 1017

Total number of bonds traded: 111

TODAY'S WEATHER

The weather will be fine with temperatures above normal and easterly moderate winds. In Aqaba Gulf there will be northerly moderate winds and calm seas.

| Temperatures | Overnight minimum | Daytime maximum |
|---------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| Amman | 5 | 22 |
| Aqaba | 14 | 28 |
| Jordan Valley | 13 | 26 |
| Deserts | 4 | 23 |

CONDOLENCES

The management and all the staff of SYNCO Company announce with deepfelt sadness the great loss of the late

Mr. Takagi
and
Mr. Sasaki

Regional Manager of Mitsubishi Corporation for the Middle East and his deputy. They share their deep sorrow with the affected families and convey their deepest condolences to the Mitsubishi Corporation.



His Majesty King Hussein chairs Queen Alia Fund board of trustees meeting Thursday. Princess Basma, to his right, reported on the fund's progress.

King chairs fund meet

AMMAN, March 15 (JNA)—His Majesty King Hussein, Honorary president of the Queen Alia Jordan Welfare Fund, today chaired a meeting of the fund's board of trustees to review its various achievements since 1977.

In an address to the board, the King underlined the importance of the fund's role in improving living conditions and promoting social development in the community. The King pledged to grant all possible support to the fund's work and called on the public and private sectors to join in the fund's efforts.

In reply, Princess Basma, the board's president, thanked the King for his active support of the fund and its activities and presented a brief summary of the fund's achievements and future plans.

The Queen Alia Fund was established in 1977 in memory of the late Queen Alia. The fund currently sponsors a social services centre for Bedouins in the Badia regions, a juvenile rehabilitation centre, centres for the care of mentally retarded children and training centres for making traditional handicrafts.

Coming & Going

Syrian civil aviation team ends visit

AMMAN, March 15 (J.T.)—The Syrian side in the Jordanian-Syrian joint committee entrusted with working out unified air transport regulations left for home today. A draft of the new regulations to be applied in both countries was worked out during the week-long meeting, and this will be referred to a joint civil aviation committee at its forthcoming meeting here, a spokesman for the Jordanian Civil Aviation Directorate said today. Air navigation regulations recently adopted by Jordan were also discussed so that Syria can look into implementing similar regulations.

Civil aviation director off to London conference

AMMAN, March 15 (JNA)—Director General of the Civil Aviation Directorate Sharif Ghazi Rakan left for London

today to chair the conference on Arab airports which is scheduled to start there today. Taking part in the three-day conference are directors of civil aviation departments in Arab states as well as representatives of specialised regional and international organisations. Safety measures and modern facilities used at airports are among subjects on the agenda for discussion.

Health minister returns

AMMAN, March 15 (JNA)—Minister of Health Abdul Ra'uf Al Rawabdeh returned here today after taking part in the Arab Health Ministers' Conference in Riyadh. Among the various resolutions adopted at the conference, were: approval of a national relief plan for disaster-stricken regions; granting aid to health services in Somalia, Lebanon, Mauritania, Djibouti, Eritrea and to the Palestinian Red Crescent Society; coordination among Arab states in combating contagious diseases, and working out a joint policy for pharmaceutical industries, the Minister said. The conference yesterday called on the Director of the World Health Organisation (WHO) to follow up the implementation of its decision last year concerning the condemnation of "Israel's oppressive policies" in the occupied Arab territories. The ministers taking part in the conference also decided to raise the issue of health conditions in occupied Arab territories at next May's WHO conference in Geneva.

LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

| | |
|-------------------------------|---------------|
| U.S. dollar | 298.00/299.00 |
| U.K. sterling | 605.00/610.00 |
| West German mark | 160.00/161.00 |
| Swiss franc | 177.00/180.00 |
| French franc | 69.50/70.00 |
| Italian lire (for every 100) | 35.20/36.00 |
| Japanese yen (for every 100) | 143.20/144.10 |
| Dutch guilder | 148.10/149.00 |
| Belgian franc (for every ten) | 101.00/101.60 |
| Swedish crown | 68.00/68.40 |

FOR RENT

Two centrally heated unfurnished apartments. Each consists of two bedrooms, two bathrooms, big living area, dining room and spacious veranda.

Location: Shmeisani, opposite Flying Carpet.

For information please contact, Tel 24719 or 61058

Mitsubishi Corporation

and all its staff

regret to announce the death of their Regional General Manager for the Middle East Region

JUJI TAKAGI

and Deputy General Manager for the Middle East Region

TAKEUCHI SASAKI

who passed away in the tragic accident at Doha airport on March 14, 1979, and share their sympathy with their family and friends.

Jordan Weekly Calendar

THIS COLUMN is a weekly listing, without charge, taking place in Amman and other parts of Jordan which would be interested in knowing about or participating in each Friday edition of this paper, the listing full days, starting from Friday morning and ending Thursday evening. Events included are cultural activities, theatre, art exhibits, etc.; cultural centre, films, cinema festivals, video-tape programmes, lectures, seminars, sports, special occasions, bazaars, etc.; excursions of historical or archaeological and various club activities that are open to the public restricted to exclusive membership.

All events listed in Jordan Weekly Calendar will be under "What's Going On" on the day of the event, also without charge.

Those interested in having their events listed in the kindly requested to contact the Jordan Times, or send material (preferably by hand), during the previous Thursday at noon. Photographs and artwork are at

(Week of March 16 - 22)

EXHIBITION

CONTINUING: The exhibition of photos and memorabilia 80 years of the history of the French display at the French Cultural Centre until the end of during regular hours.

CONCERT

SATURDAY, March 17: Gi Rho Ma stores present series of performances on Yamaba Elephones (ong Mr. Masao Hino of the Yamaba Music Institute, 1 are at Gi Rho Ma, New Insurance Bldg., from 9:30 a.m. at Abhiyah School from 11:00 to 12:00 a.m. (for students) performances from 5:00 to 6:00 p.m. at the Jordan Medical Faculty and 8:30 to 9:30 p.m. at the Terra.

THEATRE

CONTINUING: The Amman Players present "Can Falkland J. Cary. The play is directed by Kitty E. performances are on Friday and Saturday at 8:00 p.m. Theatre.

FILMS

SATURDAY, March 17: The French Cultural Centre week-long festival of recent French films at Raja Jabal Amman. Performances begin at 8:30 p.m. ending on Wednesday, and the films will be in French with English subtitles. The films are, in order of: "crabe tambour" by Pierre Schoendoerffer, starring Claude Riche, Jean Rochefort, Jacques Dufilho and Jean-Pierre L  aud; "L'ordinaire des pompes fun  bres" by Germ ring Claude Piepku, Jean-Louis Trintignant, Mireille naderie Lafont, Lea Massari and Bernard Blier; "mignon solennelle" by Ren   F  ret, starring Mag Boyer and Philippe L  otard; "Un type comme    jama  s mortel" by Michel Vane  , starring Jean-Fran  ois R  cette, Bernard Fresson, Mori Shuman, and Bernadette Lafont; "L'ann  e Sainte" by Jean ring Jean Gabin, Jean-Claude Brialy, Danielle D Virlojeux and Jacques Marin. Tickets are available Cultural Centre and the Cultural Services Depart French embassy.

Iraq-Jordan conference calls for JD 10m.

AMMAN, March 15 (JNA)—The Iraqi-Jordanian joint trade committee conference held in Baghdad between March 8 and 14 urged Iraq and Jordan to increase efforts aimed at raising the annual volume of trade between the two countries to JD 10 million and increasing the yearly quotas of their commercial centres in Baghdad and Amman to JD 2,250 million each. Dr. Dabbas, under-secretary of the Ministry of Industry said here on arrival from Baghdad.

He said the two sides decided to take measures to facilitate the exchange and transport of goods between the two countries. The Iraqi side has agreed to allocate a larger area for Jordan at Iraq's International Fair to enable Jordan to establish a permanent pavilion there probably next year, Dr. Dabbas said.

The Jordanian side has promised to continue granting Iraq necessary facilities for its importation of goods.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

IN THE WAKE of the Egyptian-Israeli agreement to the latest U.S. peace proposals, Jordanian papers' Thursday editorials comment on His Majesty King Hussein's address to the cabinet meeting yesterday.

AL RA'I says that His Majesty's address serves as a reminder that Arab rights cannot be achieved unless they are backed up by military strength. Jordan insists, the paper continues, that peace can only be achieved through a comprehensive settlement that guarantees the participation of all parties concerned: a settlement which ensures the Israeli withdrawal from occupied Arab territories and the recognition of the Palestinians' right to self-determination. Jordan's stand, the paper adds, derives from its commitment to the resolutions of the Baghdad summit. "Our nation must find a way to frustrate the new plot," the paper concludes.

Commenting on the same subject, AL DUSTOUR says that in the wake of the recent Egyptian-Israeli accord, the only spin-off beneficial to the Arab cause is adoption of a unified Arab course of action based on self-reliance. Following Egypt's exit from the ranks of the confrontation states, the paper adds, Israel will probably pick a quarrel with the countries of the eastern front in order to sap Arab strength before it has had a chance to become fully developed; or it might resort to psychological warfare with the object of sowing disunity among the Arabs.

The exit of Egypt from the Arab fold need not scare the Arabs; rather they should stick together in order to frustrate the enemy's plans. Ultimately the Egyptian people will not abandon their history, nor will they shun their Arab brethren, the paper concludes.

WHAT'S GOING ON

Photo Exhibit

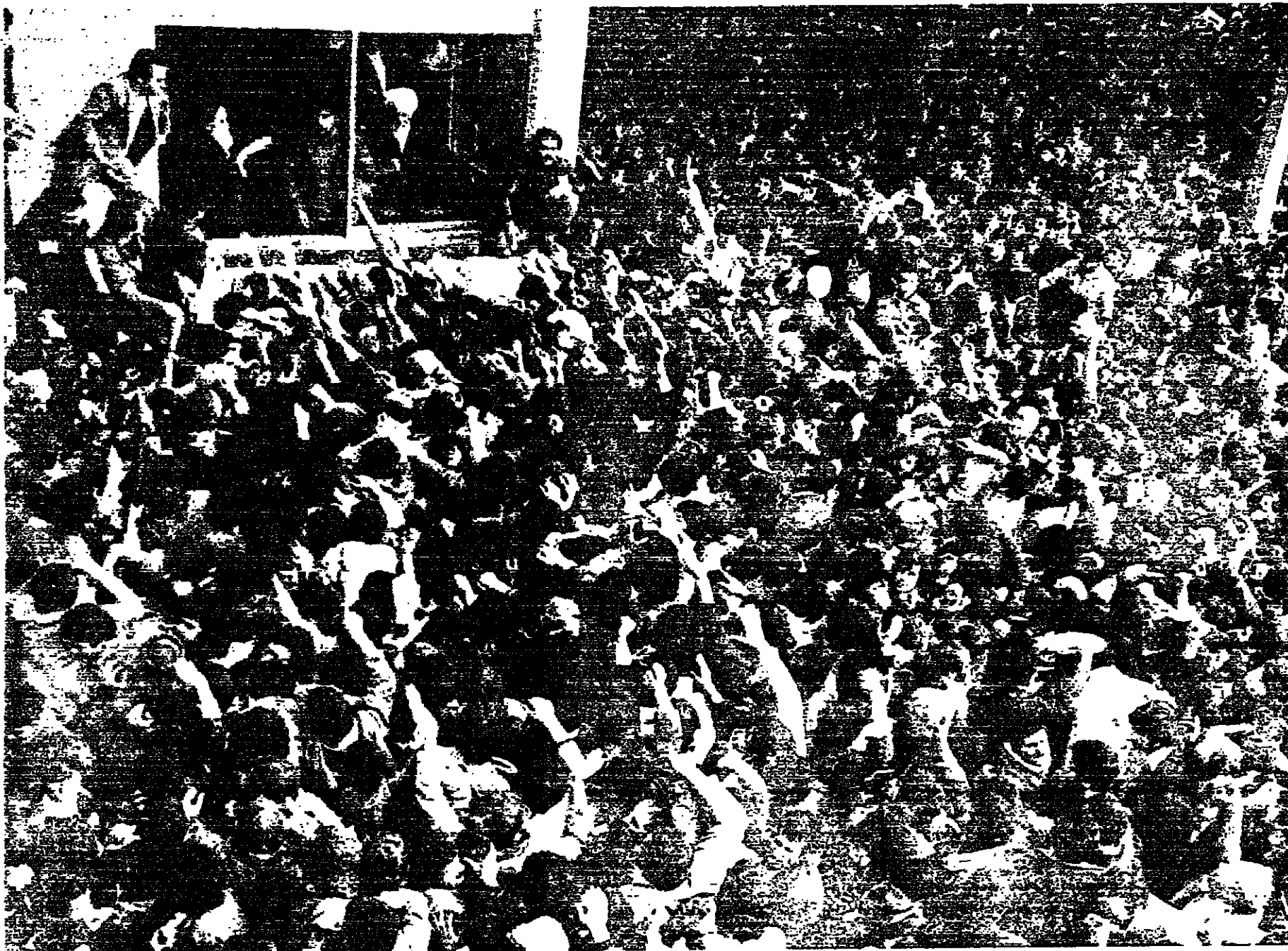
The French Cultural Centre is displaying a photo exhibit on "80 Years of French Cinema" during regular hours.

Theatre

The Amman Players present Cary's "Candied Peel" directed by Kitty Ephgrave. Curtain rises at 8:30 p.m. at the Jordan Theatre on Jabal Luweibdeh.

of 11 in 15

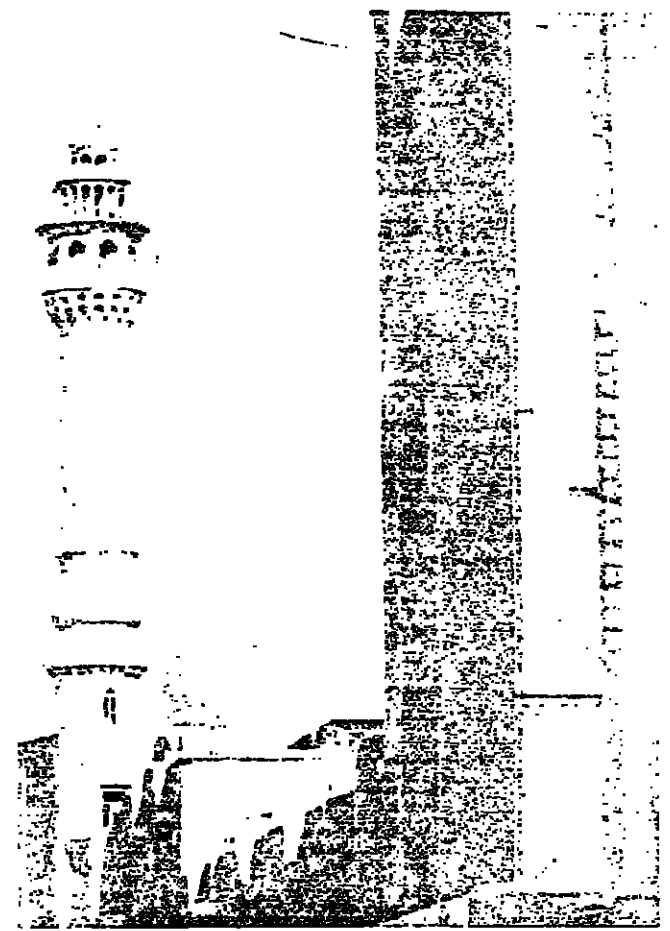
Qom: capital of the Islamic revolution



A sea of heads and outstretched arms surround Alawin school as crowds surge for a view of Khomeini at his Tehran base before his return to Qom.



Mullahs wield the power. (Photo by Gamma)



The minaret of the shrine of Fatima, daughter of Ja'afar Ibn Hussein Ibn Abi Taleb, stands in splendid contrast to high-rise buildings in the holy city of Qom. The dome of the mosque is covered with gold.



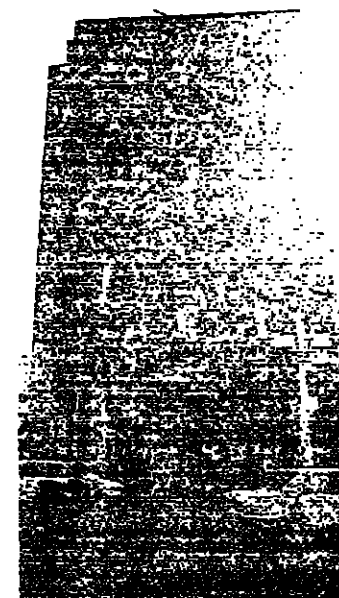
Khomeini pictures flutter like flags across the streets and crowds gather round the now empty ambulance in which Ayatollah Khomeini made his entrance into Qom last month.



Dr. Ali Shayan (centre, carrying walking stick) the only candidate for the presidency of the "Islamic Republic", is welcomed at Mehrabad airport on his return from exile in France. Three weeks after his arrival Iran still has not got a president. (Pars News Agency Photo)



A young boy injured during the revolution shows a 20-rial note bearing a picture of the Ayatollah Khomeini. These notes were printed during the revolution as a symbol of support for the Ayatollah.



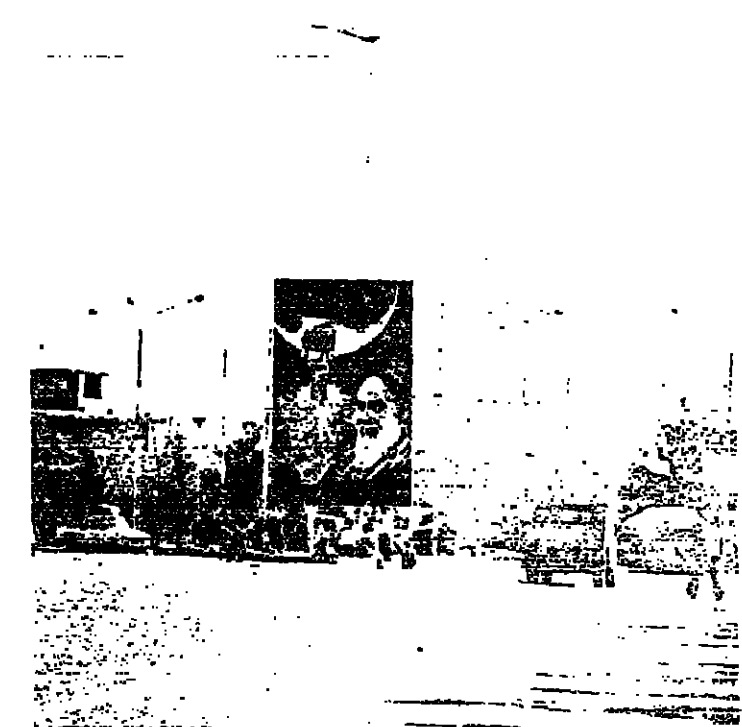
The burnt-out shell of a bank owned by a Baha'is is this a warning for the fate of religious minorities under the new regime?



Crowds in Qom demonstrate in support of Khomeini while awaiting his arrival.



Rain doesn't dampen the enthusiasms of these Khomeini supporters waiting for his arrival in the grounds of the Fatizah school, Qom. This school was the seat of the Ayatollah before his exile 15 years ago.



A poster representing Ayatollah Khomeini and a copy of the Koran greets visitors on the road into Qom.

NOTE: Jordan member Fernando is a weekly columnist based in Amman and is interested in reporting on each Friday edition of the Jordan Times. Events include theatre, art exhibits, cinema festivals, video, lectures and discussions, etc. etc. excursions of the Jordan Times club activities. This hour, places for exclusive members, agents listed in Jordan. What's Going On on the hour charge. interested in having the requested to contact the Jordan Times. Photographs at noon. Photographs at noon. Photographs at noon.

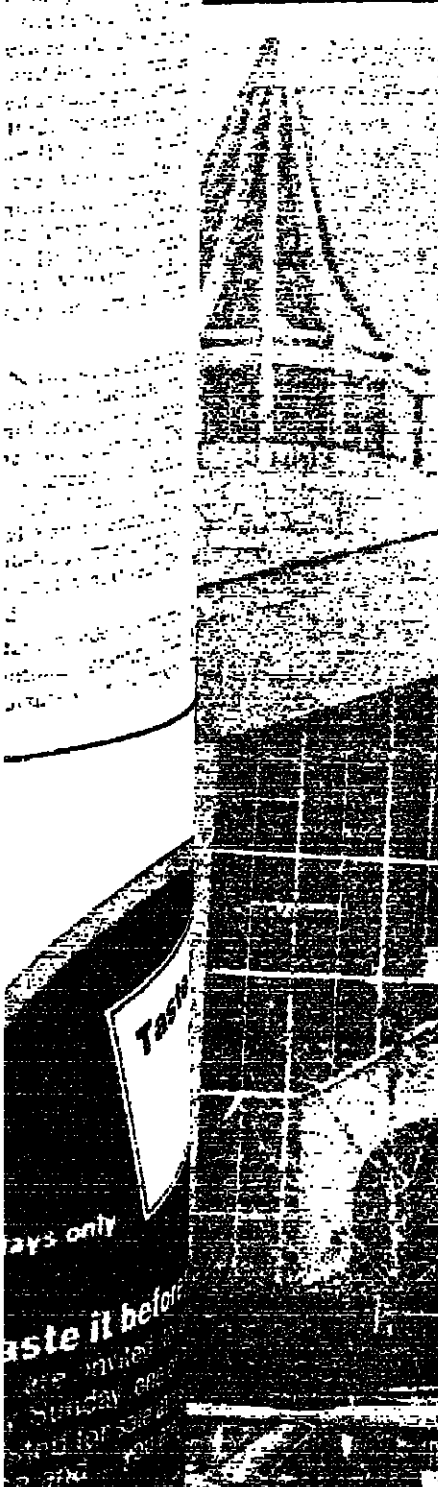
EXHIBITION: The exhibition of the French Cultural Centre, regular hours.

CONCERT: The concert of the Jordan Times, regular hours.

THEATRE: The theatre of the Jordan Times, regular hours.

DAY: March 17: On the day of the Jordan Times, regular hours.

Jordan Times for JD: The Jordan Times for JD, regular hours.



One of the many churches in Tehran left untouched by the revolution: The Assyrian Church in Tehran where worshippers file in great numbers on Fridays and Sundays.



The herd of red deer on the Rahoy estate in Scotland, where a commercial deer farm has been established.



Mike Alexander feeds the herd at Rahoy Deer Farm in the Scottish Highlands, where he is farm manager.

A new economical source of meat?

by Ray Perman

LONDON — A novel experiment being carried out in the Highlands of Scotland could lead to a new type of farming with immense potential for areas with poor land and inhospitable climate.

The Highlands and Islands Development Board, an agency set up and financed by the British Government to improve the economy of the sparsely populated north and west of Scotland, is attempting for the first time to farm deer on a commercial scale.

The appeal of the venture is obvious. Red deer are native to the mountains of the area and run wild in large herds. They can survive the coldest winters and can pick a living from the meanest vegetation, eating bracken and heather where there is no grass and grazing where even sheep

would starve.

Yet red deer meat is rich and highly valued. It now commands prices above those for top quality beef in both British and other European markets.

The combination of those two factors makes the prospect of deer farming attractive for areas such as the Scottish Highlands where much land is at present unproductive. But the Highlands board recognises that many problems have to be solved before the experiment can be recommended to private landowners.

It decided in March 1977 to buy the Rahoy estate on the Atlantic coast of Scotland to set up a commercial deer farm. The purpose is two-fold — to carry out in practice what up to now has mostly been theory; and secondly, if the experiment proves a success, to build up a herd which can supply breeding

hinds to other farms wanting to begin raising deer.

Rahoy is typical of many Scottish estates. Although there are some grassy fields on the low land around Loch Teacuis, a long, narrow sea inlet, most of the estate's 1,540 hectares is hill land which is badly drained and has only patches of grass among rocks and heather.

Until 1974 the estate was farmed for sheep and cattle but its poor quality and remoteness from markets made it uneconomic. The Highlands board bought it for £275,000 and has so far spent another £80,000 on improving and adapting buildings, draining and reseeded the lower slopes and erecting 2 metre high deer fences. Over the next five years another £180,000 will be spent.

The initial breeding stock has been built up from calves supplied

by private landowners from all over Scotland — including Britain's Royal Family, which has a large Highland estate at Balmoral. The animals have to be caught on the hills within a few days of birth so that they can be domesticated.

Over the past two summers 170 deer have been caught and reared by hand in the farm buildings at Rahoy, but the target is to build up a herd of between 500 and 600. Calves are weaned at about three months and then kept on lower ground and given supplementary feed to see them safely through their first winter.

By the age of 15 months they should reach a live weight of 65 to 70 kilograms. Stags would be slaughtered for meat at this age, but the hinds be kept for breeding and should produce one calf each year.

Mr. Michael Alexander, the

professional farm manager chosen by the Highlands board to run the project, believes that it will be five years before any conclusions can be reached.

"I would like to do it faster, but the deer will not let me," he says. "We just do not know what detailed problems are going to be raised in managing a herd 500 strong in farming conditions."

Among the answers he will be looking for are the numbers of animals that a given area of land can support (as compared with the numbers of sheep or cattle), the feeding requirements of adult hinds to keep them in peak condition for regular calving, the best time for weaning calves, the best types of supplementary feeds and the best way of confining and handling the deer.

Deer farming is practised on a commercial scale in only one other

country, New Zealand. But conditions there are very different and the animals are kept on good land which could as easily support other types of livestock. They are slaughtered for meat, but a valuable byproduct is the velvet from the antlers of immature deer which is removed surgically and exported to Japan and other Far East markets to be used as a flavouring.

The Highlands board intends to build its own slaughterhouse at Rahoy, which will overcome one of the main problems of killing deer for human consumption. At present most deer killed in Scotland are shot, usually by sportsmen after hours of stalking them across remote hills and mountains. And by the time they are brought down to farms or villages the carcasses are too old to comply with the strict regulations governing

the sale of meat for human consumption in European Community countries.

If the Rahoy experiment proves successful venison will be available on the market in much larger quantities. And the Highlands board recognises that this could have an effect on the price of the meat — as could other factors, such as the taste of domestically bred deer compared with the wild variety.

To try to predict any changes a study team from Stirling University, Scotland, is to look at the potential market for venison, particularly in West Germany which at present takes most of the deer carcasses exported from Scotland. The Germans like the strong taste of wild venison, but it is not yet known whether they will also pay for the milder flavour of deer that is partly fed on normal animal

feeds. With less than ten years far completed it is to draw any conclusions. Highlands board is yet whether it believes deer has been just

Before it can expect farming widely in Scotland it will have the scepticism of far vance, the British Government should subsidise deer in the way the livestock.

At present no claim to offset the cost of enclosing fields high enough to from jumping out, in land used for deer, other work needed. (London Press Ser-

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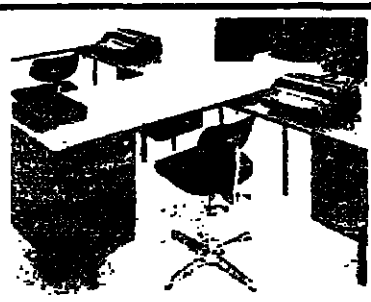
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FORECAST FOR FRIDAY, MAR. 16, 1979

our HOROSCOPE

the CARROLL RIGTER INSTITUTE

GENERAL TENDENCIES: It's not the right time to make progress in communicating and coming to terms with others, so sidestep attempting to do so. Concentrate on plans for the future.

IES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Not a good day to expect more to do what you desire, since they are concerned with their affairs. Use care in motion.

ARNS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Be prepared to do your own thing without assistance from others. The use of your own power will produce the right results now.

MINI (May 21 to June 21) You have good creative ideas, but you have to work hard to make them successful. Be at all times today.

ON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Don't become involved with the problems of others now, or you will lose your inner peace. Be wise.

July 22 to Aug. 21 A letter that is annoying and not to be answered until your temper cools off. Then do so intelligently. Be logical.

GO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 21) Not a good day to make any important business matters since your thinking is not quite up to par now.

RA (Sept. 22 to Oct. 21) A personal matter should be thought out before doing anything about it. Show devotion to loved ones.

PRIO (Oct. 22 to Nov. 21) Don't try to obtain information you need that would require unorthodox methods. Use a credit rating wisely.

GITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Steer clear of irate people and avoid arguments. Know what your aims are, and in business. Make plans to gain them.

PRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 31) Do nothing that will irritate anyone who has power over your affairs or you later regret it. Show that you have power.

UARIUS (Jan. 31 to Feb. 19) Not a good time to start a new project. You don't need a new ally at this time. Encourage one who is pressuring you.

ICES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) You want to renegotiate a promise, but it's to your best interest to carry it out. Don't lose your temper with anyone.

GOREN BRIDGE

CHARLES H. GOREN
AND OMAR SHARIF
1979 by Chicago Tribune

and now had to decide whether declarer had started with three hearts and one diamond (he had shown nine cards in the black suits in the auction, or with two cards in each red suit. He decided on the latter and shifted to the queen of diamonds. Declarer was quick to seize the opportunity by covering with dummy's king. East won the ace, but now he had no way to get back to his partner's hand for a heart ruff.

"East maintains that West should have known that South was probably 3-1 in the red suits, for had he been 2-2, he would have rebid three no trump at his third turn instead of four spades. West argues that since virtually all of South's strength was in the black suits, he would bid the same way regardless of his red-suit distribution. Have you reached a verdict?"

"We have, your honor. The major share of the blame lies with East, for there was no way for West to know declarer's distribution.

"Defense is a difficult art, and you should make every effort to solve partner's problems for him. East had the opportunity to direct the defense, but he failed to seize it.

"After winning the first trick with the ace of hearts, East should not return a heart immediately. He should first cash the ace of diamonds!

"When East now returns a heart, it is crystal clear to West that he can do no better than win the king of hearts and continue a third round. East's ruff then defeats the contract."

West took the king of hearts and continued a third round. East's ruff then defeats the contract."

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Shocking achievement



MUNICH — Munich Surgical Research Institute has developed a new device that uses shock waves to crush kidney stones. It does so without touching the patient's body and leaves surrounding tissue unharmed. The device was developed in conjunction with a leading aerospace company and has proved successful in experiments with laboratory animals. It is now to be converted for use on human patients, says Professor Walther Brendel, head of the Institute, which is the leading research facility of its kind in West Germany. (Dail photo)

JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME
by Henry Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

YOMEN
[] [] [] [] [] [] [] []

SARBS
[] [] [] [] [] [] [] []

COLOTE
[] [] [] [] [] [] [] []

MAMBEL
[] [] [] [] [] [] [] []

Inherited the business
Ooops!

WHAT THE VERY IMPORTANT — BUT INCOMPETENT — PERSON WAS.

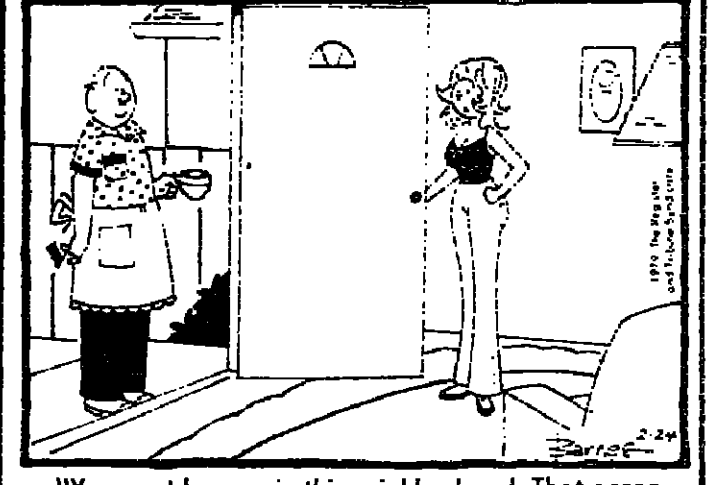
Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []

Yesterday's Jumble's NIECE HEDGE THRASH PRYING
Answer: It quickly gets you into trouble when driving your car — SPEEDING

THE BETTER HALF

By Barnes



THE Daily Crossword

by Jack L. Steinhardt

ACROSS

1 See 24A
7 Letter
10 Reptiles
14 Embellishes
15 Generation
16 Into the
17 Enfold anew
18 Ltd. in NYC
19 Oliver or
20 Crease
21 Zones
23 "The stag
24 With 1A, a
27 Sabras
30 Watering
place

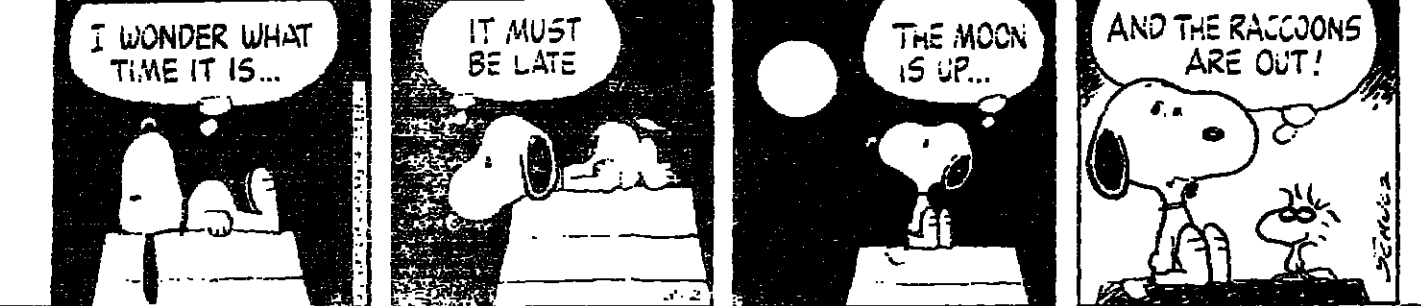
DOWN

31 Bill's
other half
32 Upright
pole
33 Daughter of
Eurytus
37 Final chess
phase
38 With 64A,
author
of 24A
42 Observer
43 Algerian
port
44 Egg comb.
form
45 Public
notice
48 Engaged in
rally
50 Climate
of 24A

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

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6. 30779
7. 30779
8. 30779
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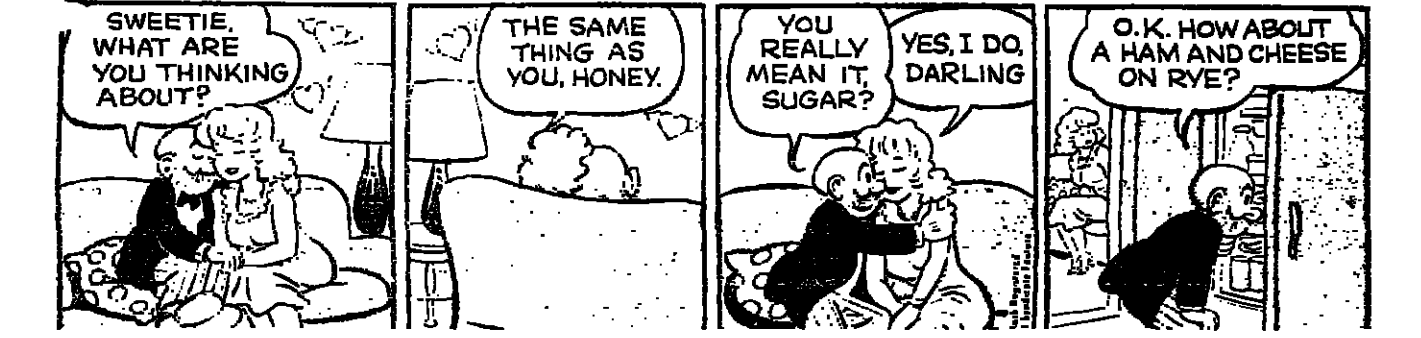
Peanuts



Andy Capp



Mutt 'n' Jeff



Flintstones



JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

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AMMAN AIRPORT

| ARRIVALS: | DEPARTURES: |
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| 09:15 Kuwait | 8:45 Beirut (MEA) |
| 9:30 Rio Al Khaima, Abu Dhabi (RJG) | 9:55 Cairo (MEA) |
| 10:00 Abuja | 11:30 Frankfurt |
| 11:50 Kuwait (HAC) | 12:45 Kuwait (HAC) |
| 13:30 Jerusalem, Medina (SDI) | 13:00 Cairo |
| 14:12 New York | 14:45 Medina, Jeddah (S) |
| 17:00 Paris | 19:00 Damascus |
| 27:10 Madrid, Athens | 19:30 Kuwait |
| 20:15 Paris, Beirut (AF) | 20:00 Pullao Karachi |
| 21:00 London, Cologne | 20:30 Cairo |
| 18:15 Rome | 22:55 Doha, Muscat (RJG) |
| 18:30 Cairo | 02:45 Tehran |

Brazil inaugurates new president amid hopes for reforms

BRASILIA, March 15 (R) -- General Joao Baptista Figueiredo becomes Brazil's new president today, promising to usher in a new era of democratic freedom.

The 61-year-old cavalry officer takes over from General Ernesto Geisel, who initiated cautious political reforms aimed at eventually restoring civilian rule in this nation of 115 million people after 15 years of right-wing military government.

On the eve of his inauguration, however, the country was trou-

bled by serious strikes that reflected the economic problems facing the new head of state.

In the key Sao Paulo industrial belt, more than 200,000 metal workers were striking for higher pay as were 82,000 teachers in government schools in Rio de Janeiro state.

General Figueiredo has prom-

ised to combat inflation, now running at an annual rate of more than 40 per cent, and reduce the gulf between Brazil's rich and poor.

General Figueiredo, until a year ago Brazil's intelligence chief, has pledged to continue cautious political reforms and pave the way for the return of democratic institutions.

These were wiped out in 15 years of military rule that followed the ouster of Mr. Joao Goulart's left-leaning government.

Ostensibly the military took power to end widespread corruption and the takeover was widely supported, especially since the new rulers promised to maintain democratic institutions.

But these were gradually eroded over the years as the regime adopted repressive measures to combat an upsurge of extreme left-wing violence.

At the beginning of their terms, General Figueiredo's four military predecessors promised that civilian rule would be restored, but all failed to keep their word.

Outgoing President Geisel, however, has introduced important political reforms and allowed such a degree of freedom that hopes are higher than ever that the military may withdraw from power.

Even his most outspoken critics grudgingly admit that the political situation is better than when the 70-year-old president took office five years ago.

One of President Geisel's most notable achievements has been abolition of the hated Institutional Act, which gave the president virtual dictatorial powers allowing him to close congress, rule by decree and deprive politicians of their rights.

Other much-applauded reforms included lifting press censorship and ending torture of political prisoners by military police.

But General Geisel has never hesitated to use his considerable powers when the government or its policies are threatened.

In 1977, when the only legal opposition party, the Brazilian Democratic Movement (MDB), appeared likely to make sweeping gains in future elections, President Geisel simply altered the constitution on voting rules to ensure that the pro-government National Renewal Alliance (Arena) would control the state governorships and congress.

Defending the role of the individual, the pope asserted that "mankind cannot become the slave of things, the slave of economic systems, the slave of production...A purely materialistic civilisation condemns man to such a slavery."

The Pope spoke optimistically about the state of the Roman Catholic Church, which has been shaken by disagreements between "Progressives" and "conservatives."

He placed himself squarely behind the reforms of the 1962-65 Vatican Ecumenical Council and asserted that despite internal difficulties and tensions the church "is now more united in the fellowship of service..."

He reaffirmed his advocacy of collegial, or more democratic, church government with the Pope aided by his Synod of Bishops and local churches associated with local synods.

In a communique last night, the guerrilla group said because of a "positive attitude" to its demands by the Japanese Government and

Insinca, a negotiated settlement for Mr. Suzuki's release was possible soon.

The communique said that in contrast, Britain was indifferent to the fate of Mr. Massie and Mr. Chatterton, manager and assistant manager of the Bank of London and South America, a subsidiary of Lloyds Bank International.

The FARN said Britain's "intransigent and irresponsible attitude" made a negotiated settlement for the release of the two men difficult.

Shortly after the communique was issued, a local radio station reported it had received an anonymous telephone call from someone claiming to be a FARN spokesman who said the two bankers had already been executed.

The Armed Forces of National Resistance (FARN) kidnapped Mr. Takakazu Suzuki, manager of the Synthetic Industries Company of Central America (Insinca), last December, a week after they abducted British bankers Mr. Ian Massie and Mr. Michael Chatterton.

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S. Africa: Former official said to have details of political payoffs

JOHANNESBURG, March 15 (R) -- Dr. Eschel Rhoodie, a key figure in South Africa's "slush money" scandal, has details of bribes paid to top politicians in Africa, the West and perhaps even the West, according to an interview published today.

In the interview, with the magazine Financial Mail, South African businessman Mr. Josias Van Zyl said the information held by Dr. Rhoodie would make the Lockheed aircraft scandal "look like a Sunday school picnic."

Mr. Van Zyl was involved with General Hendrik Van den Bergh, retired head of the South African Bureau for State Security, in a trip to Paris last week to meet Dr. Rhoodie, who headed the government's non-disbanded Information Department.

They said they had persuaded him not to disclose what he knew offering him a job promoting a steel-cutting process developed by Mr. Van Zyl's company.

But yesterday both General Van den Bergh and Mr. Van Zyl -- who insisted their Paris trip had no government backing -- had their passports seized by security police.

Mr. Van Zyl told the Financial Mail he was afraid the deal with Dr. Rhoodie might now fall through because he could not travel overseas to finalise it.

"The only conclusion I can come to is that Dr. Rhoodie is going to implicate a number of people throughout the Western world and elsewhere," he said. "He might get a staggering amount of money for that information. But is he going to take the risk of having his head blown off for a fat bank

account?" Without elaborating, Mr. Van Zyl said the most worrying material possessed by Dr. Rhoodie was related to psychological warfare affecting South Africa and its "international friends." He added: "Bribes form part of it, but they aren't necessarily the key. I have seen staggering things."

Dr. Rhoodie exited himself from South Africa last November -- just before a judicial commission published findings of a probe into suspected misuse of funds by his department.

The commission's report said Dr. Rhoodie, whose department had charge of South African propaganda, was deeply involved in the scandal along with General Van den Bergh and former Information Minister Connie Mulder.

In a series of newspaper interviews published here, Dr. Rhoodie has said the entire cabinet knew about his department's secret projects -- a claim denied by Premier Pieter Botha and ministers who were named.

Dr. Rhoodie was quoted in the Rand Daily Mail today as saying one of his missions while he headed the department was to try to see the late Pope Paul in an attempt to stop the Roman Catholic Church "interfering" in South African politics.

He said he failed to meet the Pope, who was already ill, but had "a long session with the Vatican secretary of state."

Dr. Rhoodie said the secretary of state agreed it was not church policy to get involved in local politics. But he said that the situation in South Africa was different; and it was hard to draw a line between politics and social responsibility.

Grenada's new leader focuses on winning international recognition

ST. GEORGE'S, Grenada, March 15 (R) -- Grenada's new revolutionary government has begun concentrating on winning international recognition, especially from the Non-Aligned movement, after a one-day coup which swept opposition leader Mr. Maurice Bishop to power.

Mr. Bishop, who quickly promised fresh elections, has already telephoned most Caribbean leaders to explain the circumstances of the left-wing coup that overthrew Premier Sir Eric Gairy on Tuesday and to assure them of Grenada's support for Caribbean unity.

A representative of Mr. Bishop will fly to Barbados today for talks with Caribbean leaders meeting there to discuss the implications of the lightning coup. The ministers have already called for an early return to constitutional government in Grenada.

Another representative went to New York yesterday to contact Third World U.N. members in an effort to win support for the takeover.

Mr. Bishop has promised to announce his government within

the next few days. He said taking over the machinery of government on the island and maintaining law and order pending new elections should not be a problem.

Mr. Bishop, who said the last resistors to the coup surrendered late on Tuesday, staged his revolution with almost no bloodshed.

But the 34-year-old lawyer has warned against any attempt at violence towards the new administration.

Quoted premier Sir Eric was in New York at the time of the coup on routine United Nations business. His wife Cynthia, who was a government minister, and his daughter are still in Grenada. Mr. Bishop said they were at home and had not been arrested along with other ministers of the Gairy administration.

Mr. Bishop denied he had any outside help in the coup. "We have received absolutely no backing or financial or material help... from any foreign government. Reports that we are getting assistance from Cuba are slanderous."

The caller said the bodies of the two bankers were buried 100 metres from the place where the corpse of Mr. Fujio Matsumoto, Mr. Suzuki's predecessor at Insinca who was also kidnapped by the FARN, was found last October.

Police were reported to be combing the area, a suburb of San Juanito. In its communique yesterday the FARN said it would announce a deadline in the next few days for its demands to be met.

The demands include an unspecified ransom, freedom for five political prisoners, the repeal of a controversial public order law which the Salvador Government has already conceded, and publication of a FARN manifesto.

The Turkish Government argued that the killings in what is now Turkey's Anatolia Province were not genocide as ethnic Turks were among the dead.

Pakistan argued that retaining the paragraph about Armenian genocide, far from bringing back to life those who had died, would instead strain political relations between states.

But Australia, Austria, Cyprus, France and the United States insisted that it was historically correct to do so, and Commission Chairman Yvon Beaulne of Canada said he had received many letters urging that the reference to Armenian genocide be retained.

Armenian separatist groups protesting about deletion of the reference in the past have claimed responsibility for two bomb attacks against Turkish property in Geneva during the last four months.

Power stations are not the only wasters of heat. At Oldmedrum in Scotland, spare heat from the condensers on whisky stills is used.

In Saskatoon, Canada, greenhouses are being built next to gas pumping stations, with heating pumps driven by the exhaust from gas turbines.

None of the ideas seems as serviceable as power station waste heat, however. Even then, much of the impetus is coming from researchers in the field, rather than from government or the glasshouse industry itself, which seems to need dire economic necessity to force it into radical change, despite the potential savings. Energy accounts for 24-25 per cent of glasshouse costs.

"I find that a very narrow view. We ought to be developing now for when industry needs it," says Mr. G.F. Sheard, former deputy director of Britain's Glasshouse Crops Research Institute, citing as an example the radical Dutch success in relocating large parts of the glasshouse industry round the Hague.

Time may be shorter than the industry thinks before many luxury, non-essential and out-of-season foods on the developed countries' menus disappear into the coming energy gap.

Experiments in growing the usual crops are carried out. There is another scheme in Alabama.

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Experiments in alternative energy sources are going ahead in many countries. Geothermal energy is used to heat glasshouses in New Zealand, and heats the whole of Iceland's glasshouse industry. It is at an earlier stage of development in northern France and southern Britain.

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World News Briefs

India, USSR aim joint statement at China

NEW DELHI, India, March 15 (R) -- India and the Soviet Union today called, in a joint statement issued at the close of Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko's six-day stay in this country, for the "immediate, unconditional and total withdrawal" of Chinese forces from Tibet. Both sides also agreed to make efforts in the "strengthening peace" in Asia, while not mentioning a proposed collective security system for the region. External Minister A.B. Vajpayee said the issue was not raised during the visit. Also omitted from joint statement was any mention of Vietnamese-backed invasion of Cambodia. The new Phnom Penh regime has been recognised by the Soviets, but the Indians, who are critical of the takeover, have put off normalising relations with new leadership. Both Moscow and New Delhi had earlier denounced the Chinese attack, which occurred during Mr. Vajpayee's February visit to China, causing him to cut his trip short.

Japan proposes new energy-saving program
TOKYO, March 15 (R) -- Japan today tightened its energy conservation measures, calling for shorter television broadcasting early closing of bars and night clubs, and the closing of petrol stations on Sundays and holidays, a government spokesman said. The measures, adopted by a ministerial council and expected to be up tomorrow by the cabinet, also require government offices to summer air conditioning and cut by 20 per cent the use of cars. The programme will help Japan to save at least 94.5 barrels of oil, about five per cent of annual consumption, in a recent International Energy Agency (IEA) decision in an IEA agreement follows cuts in oil supplies from Iran and decision several leading oil suppliers to reduce shipments. The programme, similar to measures adopted after the 1973 oil not mandatory, except for government officials, who have been asked to use cars sparingly.

Shah's eldest son joins family in Morocco
RABAT, March 15 (R) -- The Shah of Iran's eldest son, 18-year-old Prince Reza Pahlavi, has arrived in Morocco from the United States to join his parents, an Iranian source said in Rabat yesterday. The source denied that the prince had come to Morocco because his father was seriously ill. Iranian sources here have said the Shah was suffering from blood circulation problems. Prince Reza was groomed from early childhood to take over the throne. The Shah was forced to abandon in January, completed his pilot's training at the Reese air base in Lubbock, Texas last week. The Shah's Empress Farah has been in Morocco since January 22, staying at the Dar es Salaam palace on the outskirts of the capital. The Shah placed at the Shah's disposal by King Hassan. The Shah's youngest children are also staying with him.

Muhammad Ali intends to keep them quiet
SYDNEY, March 15 (R) -- Three-times world heavyweight champion Muhammad Ali today continued to keep the world wondering whether he was going to retire from boxing. "I have until Saturday either announce my retirement or announce a title defence," said after arriving from the United States for his exhibition fight Jimmy Ellis and Joe Bugner here on Sunday. "I might do it, I intend to keep the whole world guessing," the champion said. Ali estimated that, at 37, he had earned over \$50 million boxing. "When I do retire," he said, "I plan a world-wide tour to help the poor." Soviet leaders Leonid Brezhnev, U.S. President Jimmy Carter and evangelist Billy Graham, who Ali has promised to help, Mr. Ali said. But the only other questions about his future by saying he could continue to make money from exhibition bouts for another ten years. He has his hotel in a motorcade with a police escort.

World negotiators begin sea-law talks

GENEVA, March 15 (R) -- Negotiators from about 160 countries today began talks on Monday in another attempt to draw up rules on everything from territorial waters to the mining of the world's rich sea beds.

The six-week session will be the eighth time the delegates have met since the start of the United Nations Law of the Sea Conference in 1974.

But looming over them this time is the prospect that the United States will pass a congressional bill of its own to protect American seabed mining interests.

Among the prizes at stake are billions of tonnes of manganese, copper, cobalt and nickel ores which lie in potato-sized nodules on the ocean floor, outside present regional jurisdictions.

All these minerals are expected to be in short supply by the end of the century. But the negotiators have so far failed to agree on how to share out power in a seabed authority between mining states, ore-producing and ore-consuming states, and developing countries.

The chief American delegate, Mr. Elliott Richardson, told the U.S. Congress last month he was encouraged by signs of a "growing understanding by developing countries of the economic realities of seabed mining."

But he added: "The conference is increasingly aware that seabed mining will occur in due course, with or without a treaty."

The Americans -- who are almost the only nation with the technology and know-how to exploit the seabeds for the minerals -- have reason to be impatient.

The U.S. House of Representatives Marine and Fisheries Committee chairman, Mr. John Murphy, has estimated that 85 per cent of the minerals concerned are now imported "from countries in hostile or potentially hostile areas."

Announcing that a bill would be introduced in Congress shortly to protect American mining interests, he said similar legislation would have been enacted last year "except for a last-minute tie-up in the Senate."

But some delegates feel the importance of seabed mining is being unduly emphasised.

Mr. Bernardino Zuleta, Colombian secretary-general at the talks, accused private interests of trying to give the impression that mining was the only issue at the conference.

He said that without mining companies leading the way to the seabed, the conference "will be a failure."

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Putting waste heat to work

By Brian Groom

LONDON -- A considerable number of eels from Britain have recently been finding their way on to the dinner tables of the Low Countries. Nothing remarkable about that, it might be said, but those eels -- along with tomatoes and oysters and experimental turbot, sole, prawns, cucumbers, peppers and possibly chrysanthemums -- have in some parts of the world been grown with the help of reject heat from power stations.

The developments have been met in the British press with wry wit and comments about "coal-powered tomatoes", "nuclear cucumbers" and, inevitably, the "electric eel".

However, schemes being operated in Britain, France, North America and behind the Iron Curtain could be crucial to the survival of non-essential parts of the developed world's varied diet when the much talked-of energy crisis finally comes.

Around four per cent of a developed country's energy is used in agriculture, if it is in a temperate zone, to produce in Britain's case just over half the nation's food supply. It does not take much foresight to see that such non-essentials as the glasshouse industry would go to the wall if the use of fossil fuels was limited.

Countries learn from each other. Britain's Express Dairies has just begun a project at Drax power station, in Yorkshire. Mr. Tony Good, the company's chief executive, said: "In Eastern bloc countries, they have 500-acre greenhouses using waste hot water from industrial concerns. It occurred to us that we could do the same here."

In Romania, for instance massive glasshouse collectives are sited next to the place of power generation. Hungary is planning dry cooling systems for power stations which will link with glasshouses.

The crucial difference is that this is not reject heat. The glass-

houses are part of integrated industrial systems, with factories built alongside power plants, and dry heat provides temperatures of 120 degrees centigrade -- a far cry from the lukewarm waste heat from recycled cooling water used elsewhere.

The West has one much-publicised similar scheme in the British county of Hereford, where a 15-megawatt power station is being built next to H.P. Bulmer's cider-making plant and the Sun Valley poultry processing unit. The companies will buy the entire output of waste heat for use in processing apples and chickens.

A British Government-sponsored working party has been investigating the prospects for combining heat and power on a larger scale, but the difficulties in countries which lack overall economic planning are immense. Smallish power stations are essential to schemes like this, but Britain's Central Electricity Generating Board is loath to abandon its philosophy of building 2,000-

megawatt stations away from population centres.

Most successful Western food production schemes use power station cooling water, which has a low temperature but is dependable -- and will last as long as countries generate power.

During a British power work-to-rule at the end of 1977, the press got the idea that eels were dying of the cold. In fact, they simply stopped growing since the purpose of the heat is to fatten them for early sale.

Fish farming by this method, however, may have only limited prospects. For one thing, the capital costs are high and the profits a long time in coming. For another, fish farms can use only the small "bleed-off" (water removed daily from the cooling system) because of the nitrogen created by the fish. But new schemes are progressing.

Agricultural uses are the most popular. In the United States, the Northern States Power Company has a well-advanced glasshouse scheme at Minneapolis, where

experiments in growing the usual crops are carried out. There is another scheme in Alabama.

In France, use is being made of Electricite de France nuclear power stations, particularly at St-Laurent des Eaux and at Cadarache. One problem with the French schemes is that they have been using electric heat pumps, which goes a good way to nullifying waste heat as an energy cost-saver.

Experiments in alternative energy sources are going ahead in many countries. Geothermal energy is used to heat glasshouses in New Zealand, and heats the whole of Iceland's glasshouse industry. It is at an earlier stage of development in northern France and southern Britain.

In Ohio, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Kentucky in the U.S., work is progressing on the use of stored solar heat, though the Ohio project did not achieve the required temperature. The problem with solar energy is that most of it is available when it is least

needed.

Power stations are not the only wasters of heat. At Oldmedrum in Scotland, spare heat from the condensers on whisky stills is used.

In Saskatoon, Canada, greenhouses are being built next to gas pumping stations, with heating pumps driven by the exhaust from gas turbines.

None of the ideas seems as serviceable as power station waste heat, however. Even then, much of the impetus is coming from researchers in the field, rather than from government or the glasshouse industry itself, which seems to need dire economic necessity to force it into radical change, despite the potential savings. Energy accounts for 24-25 per cent of glasshouse costs.

"I find that a very narrow view. We ought to be developing now for when industry needs it," says Mr. G.F. Sheard, former deputy director of Britain's Glasshouse Crops Research Institute, citing as an example the radical Dutch success in relocating large parts of the glasshouse industry round the Hague.

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In Saskatoon, Canada, greenhouses are being built next to gas pumping stations, with heating pumps driven by the exhaust from gas turbines.

None of the ideas seems as serviceable as power station waste heat, however. Even then, much of the impetus is coming from researchers in the field, rather than from government or the glasshouse industry itself, which seems to need dire economic necessity to force it into radical change, despite the potential savings. Energy accounts for 24-25 per cent of glasshouse costs.

"I find that a very narrow view. We ought to be developing now for when industry needs it," says Mr. G.F. Sheard, former deputy director of Britain's Glasshouse Crops Research Institute, citing as an example the radical Dutch success in relocating large parts of the glasshouse industry round the Hague.

Time may be shorter than the industry thinks before many luxury, non-essential and out-of-season foods on the developed countries' menus disappear into the coming energy gap.

Experiments in growing the usual crops are carried out. There is another scheme in Alabama.

In France, use is being made of Electricite de France nuclear power stations, particularly at St-Laurent des Eaux and at Cadarache. One problem with the French schemes is that they have been using electric heat pumps, which goes a good way to nullifying waste heat as an energy cost-saver.

Experiments in alternative energy sources are going ahead in many countries. Geothermal energy is used to heat glasshouses in New Zealand, and heats the whole of Iceland's glasshouse industry. It is at an earlier stage of development in northern France and southern Britain.